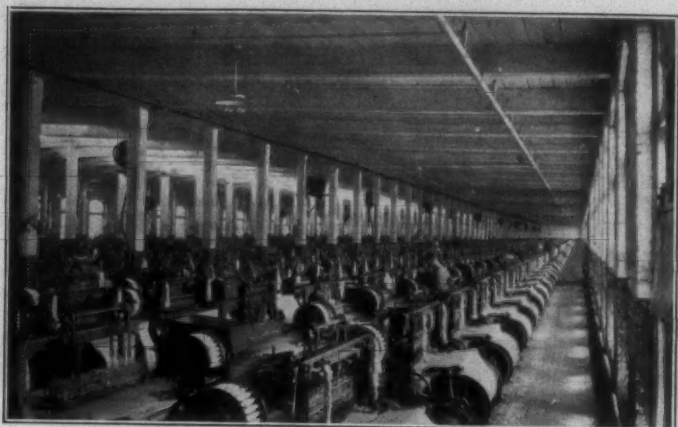


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

NUMBER 24



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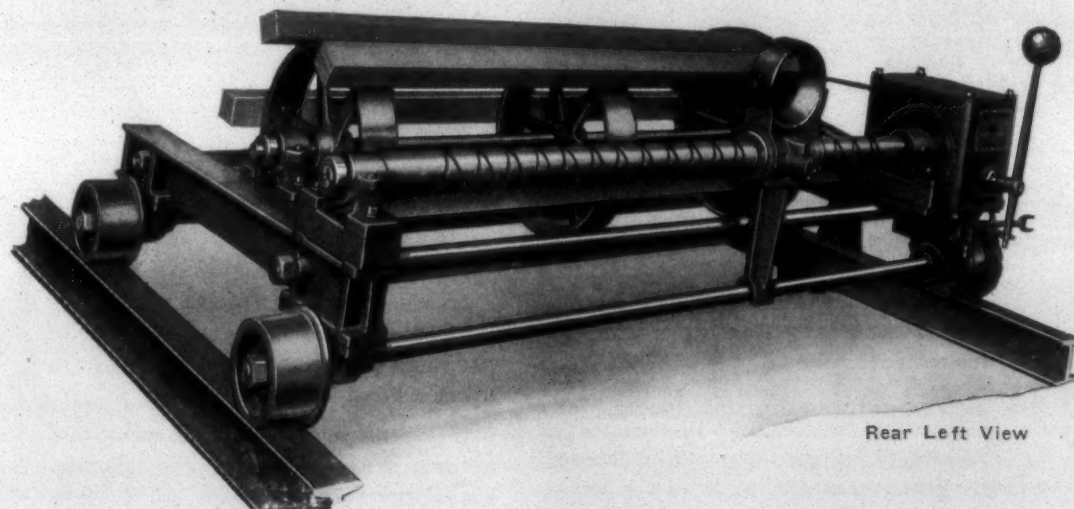
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Rear Left View

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A standard electric motor is built into and is an integral part of the Piler. The power is distributed through a transmission gear-box by a series of silent-running chains and sprockets to the three fundamental features of the Piler:

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VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

NUMBER 24

Testimony on Child Labor Amendment

EXCERPTS OF HEARINGS BEFORE A SUB-COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, UNITED
STATES SENATE.

JANUARY 18th, 1923

TESTIMONY INTRODUCED BY DAVID CLARK, EDITOR OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C., IN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Sub-committee met in the Immigration Committee room of the Capitol at 2 o'clock, Senator Shortridge, of California, presided. Other members of sub-committee, Senator Colt, of Rhode Island and Senator Walsh, of Montana.

SENATOR OVERMAN: Mr. David Clark, of the Textile Bulletin is here and I would like to have him heard.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Mr. Clark the committee will be glad to hear an expression of your views in regard to these proposed amendments.

MR. CLARK: I do not wish to give testimony myself, but wish to introduce several people connected with law enforcement in North and South Carolina. The contention has been made by the advocates of these resolutions that there is need of Federal legislation because the States themselves do not enforce the laws. I think the best way to counteract such a statement is to bring before you the people who have charge of enforcement of the laws in North and South Carolina and let them give testimony.

The first person I wish to introduce is Mr. A. H. Gibert, Jr., chief inspector department of agriculture and labor of South Carolina. Mr. Gibert is not a speaker. He has no particular statement to make, but I would be very much pleased to have you gentlemen question him in regard to the enforcement of the child labor law in the State of South Carolina. He has no connection with any mill, being State officer.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: The subcommittee will be very glad to hear from Mr. Gibert.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. H. GIBERT, JR., CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Mr. Gibert, you may state what you know about the child labor situation in South Carolina.

MR. GIBERT: I understand the statement has been made before you that the mills in South Carolina are intentionally violating our child labor laws. I wish to say that we have not found such to be the case. On the other hand, we have found our mills are anxious and willing to cooperate with us in every way possible.

As an illustration of the situation and the position the mills take, I will say that there have been a few cases recently where permits were given by our office in compliance with our law of the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16, and the mills were a little doubtful about the matter and called our attention to the cases; called our attention to their fear that the children were of doubtful age and asked that we make an investigation.

SENATOR COLT: Will you state what the law of South Carolina is in regard to child labor?

MR. GIBERT: In what respect? I have a copy of the law here with me.

SENATOR COLT: I mean what restrictions, if any, are imposed upon the employment of children under the age of 16?

MR. GIBERT: I will refer to the law.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: What is the age limit?

MR. GIBERT: The age limit is 14. But from 14 to 16 we are required

to issue permits before children may be employed. An applicant has to furnish an affidavit signed by his or her parent or guardian stating age, birthplace, and so on, and that had to be substantiated by a Bible record or an insurance policy 4 or 5 years old. Children between the ages of 14 and 16 are allowed to work until 8 o'clock at night, 55 hours a week, except in case of the shutdown of a mill due to some accident when they can work until 9 o'clock at night if not over 10 hours.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: What official position do you hold?

MR. GIBERT: I am chief inspector of the department of agriculture and labor. I have charge of the enforcement of the child labor law.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: In a word, will you tell us whether the law of South Carolina is being enforced?

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir; I do tell you that.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: It is your duty to see to it that the law is observed.

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir.

SENATOR COLT: Have there been any complaints that the law has not been enforced.

MR. GIBERT: We have not received any. Of course, I would not say there are no violations, because that occurs with reference to any law, but we have not found any intentional violations, or very few, at least.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: What does the law provide in that respect with reference to a factory, for instance? Suppose on operating a factory employs a young man or young woman, must he go to some official and get a permit to employ him or her?

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir. Persons between the years of 14 and 16 must have such a permit. A child who wishes employment goes to the mill manager and fills up a statement, or as we call it an affidavit. The parent or guardian of that child makes affidavit for him or her as to age, birthplace, etc. Then they have to substantiate that with a Bible record or an insurance policy or a doctor's certificate or a birth certificate. This is sent to our office and we issue a permit on such a statement. That is what the laws of South Carolina require. Then we go back and investigate conditions of employment in the mills and factories. We look over these permits, and talk with the children, and so on.

SENATOR COLT: Does the law extend to agriculture?

MR. GIBERT: No sir, only to cotton and woolen mills and mines.

SENATOR COLT: Under 14 is labor prohibited in South Carolina?

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir. And from 14 to 16 we require permits.

SENATOR COLT: But under 14 years of age child labor is prohibited. MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir; we do not allow children under 14 to be employed in cotton and woolen mills and mines at all.

SENATOR COLT: How often are the mills and mines inspected?

MR. GIBERT: Four or five times a year each plant is inspected, and sometimes oftener, but that is about the average. When an inspector goes to a plant he goes through all the files and looks at the permits and then goes out and looks at every child in the mill, and talks to the children, and if anything seems doubtful he makes a special investigation of each case.

SENATOR COLT: There has been considerable testimony introduced to the effect that the regulations in the different States with regard to child labor are not enforced. I believe you state that so far as South Carolina is concerned the statutes of the State are enforced, and that was the main point on which we all desired enlightenment.

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir; I do state that.

SENATOR COLT: I do not recall that any evidence went in particularly as regards South Carolina.

MR. GIBERT: I just understood that the statement had been made that the mills in my State violated the law.

SENATOR COLT: That was a very general statement.

MR. GIBERT: All right.

SENATOR COLT: And of course a general statement uncorroborated should not be of any particular weight.

MR. GIBERT: No, sir.

SENATOR COLT: You have not found then any general violation of the child labor law of South Carolina?

MR. GIBERT: No, sir.

SENATOR COLT: Is the situation such that it would be easy for a mill operator to circumvent the law?

MR. GIBERT: I do not quite understand the question.

SENATOR COLT: Some laws are quite easily violated. I was wondering whether this regulation was of such a nature that a mill operator could violate it and cover it up in a good many cases.

MR. GIBERT: It is possible for a mill to employ a child, but when we make our inspections if there are any doubtful looking children we examine the records to see if a proper permit has been issued, and if we are doubtful we make a further investigation. If a mill employed a child improperly it would be only for a short time, until we made an inspection.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: A child between the ages of 14 and 16 may not be employed in a factory or in a mine in South Carolina without the issuance of a permit?

MR. GIBERT: No, sir.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: It has been stated that children have been employed, not necessarily in South Carolina but perhaps elsewhere, in places and under conditions which were hurtful to their physical health. Have you any factory inspection laws, any officers, whose duty it is to inspect mines, factories, and mills to see to it that certain conditions prevail?

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir; to see that the workrooms are clean and sanitary and properly ventilated. We enforce that.

SENATOR COLT: Has there been any movement in South Carolina to raise the standard with regard to child labor, lessening the hours below the present statute?

MR. GIBERT: I have not heard of any.

SENATOR COLT: Has there been any movement of that kind?

MR. GIBERT: Not recently.

SENATOR COLT: Are the people of South Carolina in your opinion satisfied with the present regulations with regard to child labor?

MR. GIBERT: Yes, sir; I believe they are.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Mr. Clark, is there anything you wish brought out by the witness?

MR. CLARK: I would like for him to bring out the attitude of the cotton manufacturers in regard to the enforcement of the State law.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: What have you to say upon that point?

MR. GIBERT: I think they have cooperated with us in every way to enforce the law. I do not believe there is any intention on their part to violate the law. We have not found anything of the kind. They work with us on every occasion, in fact sometimes call things to our attention that we do not catch, things that would mean the losing of the labor of their employes. They would tell us to investigate certain things. We would go to their plant and they would express an entire willingness to discharge the child until we could make an investigation, thus showing they are anxious to help us in every way to carry out the law both in letter and in spirit. I thank you, gentlemen.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Is there anything more you wish this witness to state, Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: I wish, if I may, to summarize the situation. South Carolina prohibits the employment of a child under any circumstances in a mine, factory, or cannery under 14 years of age, or a child 16 years of age at night. South Carolina forbids the employment of any child in a mine, factory, or cannery more than 55 hours a week. In order to show that the law is not evaded they put on a provision that in order for a child between 14 and 16 years of age to get employment that child must secure a permit from the Department of Agriculture and Labor, so they will not evade the 14-year provision.

I next wish to introduce Mrs. K. B. Johnson, commissioner of welfare of North Carolina.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: The subcommittee will be glad to hear from Mrs. Johnson.

STATEMENT OF MRS. K. B. JOHNSON, COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MRS. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I understand that it

has been stated North Carolina is one of the Southern States that have an inadequate child welfare law, child labor law, and that it is inefficiently enforced.

The child labor law in North Carolina is practically the same as the child labor law in South Carolina. I have it here, and if you wish me to do so I can give it to you in detail.

It provides that no child under 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, or bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, or in messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission created.

It also provides that no person under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in section 5 of the act between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., and that no persons under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine.

Then there are rulings of the State child welfare commission, who have the enforcement of the law. They provide that no child of any age under 16 shall be permitted in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 of the act before 6 in the morning or after 9 at night. Also that no girl under 16 years of age shall be required to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5.

The reason for this last provision as set forth is that if the womanhood of the State is to be properly conserved girls of tender age shall not be allowed to work. And no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 for more than 8 hours in one day.

Boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed when the public school is not in session, when it is shown by the county superintendent of public welfare that it does not endanger the morals or health of the child to work during vacation and after school hours.

We have in North Carolina a child welfare commission whose duty it is to enforce the child labor laws. This commission is composed of the superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the State board of health, and the commissioner of public welfare.

We believe if each child is to be given equality of opportunity, emphasis cannot be placed upon child labor alone, but must be made a health, educational, and recreational measure.

The State child welfare commission, of which I have the honor to be chairman ex officio, has in each county in North Carolina a local representative, a superintendent of public welfare. In 46 counties of the State this superintendent of public welfare is separate from the superintendent of schools. In the other counties of the State the superintendent of schools is also the superintendent of public welfare. In 11 of these counties he has an assistant. In some of the larger manufacturing counties we not only have a whole-time superintendent of public welfare, one whose duty it is to enforce the child labor law, but he has a number of assistants. We have 16 counties in the State in which there are large manufacturing interests. In 14 of these counties we have a whole-time local representative whose business it is to enforce the law under the direction of the State child welfare commission, with their field agents.

We had issued during the last biennial period approximately 8,283 certificates to children between the ages of 12 and 16. I use the word "approximately" because there are about a thousand certificates unclassified.

SENATOR COLT: What is the population of the State?

SENATOR OVERMAN: Two million four hundred thousand.

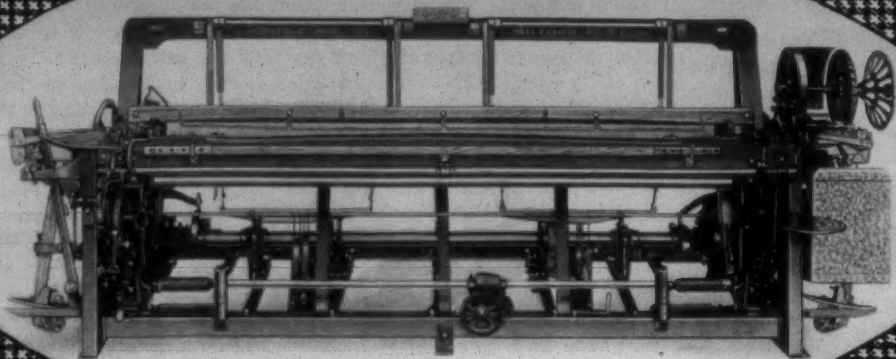
MRS. JOHNSON: The certificates that we have issued correspond to the State department of printing and labor. Of this number of certificates 819 were issued to boys between 12 and 14 years of age to work after school and during vacation periods. But 216 of those boys reached their fourteenth birthday before school opened in the fall.

Our compulsory school attendance law and our child labor law are closely related. We believe it is proper that the same agency that takes a child out of labor should place the child in school, and the compulsory school attendance law is the same as the child labor law.

Eighty per cent of all certificates issued were for manufacturing plants. Ninety per cent of all children to whom certificates were issued to work have had a physical examination, and we have their school records. The superintendent of public welfare and the local agent has the right to refuse a working certificate to any child who has any physical handicap that would make it detrimental to him to go into labor or industry.

We have not left the matter in the condition of only refusing working certificates to children who were not physically able to work, but we have in a number of counties in the State organized clinics for the purpose of giving corrective treatment to these children. In one county in North Carolina, where the industrial development is rather new, we found that 33 per cent of all the children who applied for working certificates had physical disabilities. A number of these children had been previously granted certificates to work

(Continued on Page 8)



A new broad automatic sheeting loom recently brought out by Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Milford, Mass.

Carrying out their policy of building quality looms, the Hopedale Manufacturing Co., uses Hyatt roller bearings for crank and cam shafts of broad looms and also recommends the use of these bearings on narrow looms. Quality bearings are important parts of quality looms.

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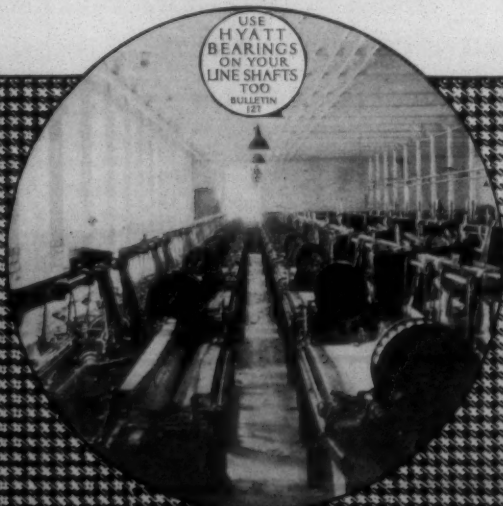
Secure these loom operating economies for your mill, specify Hyatt bearings—it pays.

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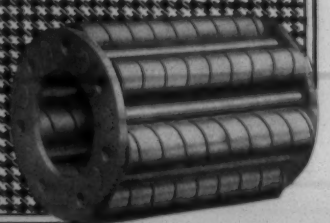
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20 Hopedale Hyatt equipped 90" sheeting looms now in operation at Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Biddeford, Me.



TESTIMONY ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 6)

by the Federal authorities. That health record is rather bad, but that is because it is in a large rural section, and not in the Piedmont section of North Carolina.

We believe that the law is being satisfactorily enforced in North Carolina. We believe that on account of the emphasis that we are placing on health, on education, and on recreation, that we are getting better results than if it were merely made a child welfare measure. I can say, I believe, that there has not been one instance where the manufacturing interests in North Carolina have not cooperated with us in the enforcement of the law. In some of the counties of the State, where we did not have health officers, in order to provide the medical examination for the children the manufacturers have cooperated with us in making it possible to give these children medical examinations. They have also in a number of instances been extremely interested in putting on a recreation program.

We feel that probably our law in North Carolina needs strengthening. There is a decided sentiment in the State that it should be strengthened. The Child Welfare Commission has the right to eliminate the ruling which makes it possible now to issue working certificates to boys between 12 and 14 years of age. Some manufacturers of North Carolina have gone on record and have passed a resolution asking the Child Welfare Commission to do this.

I think, however, that the emphasis should be placed on compulsory school attendance, probably, rather than on raising the age of children to whom working certificates should be issued. I mean by this that we are very much interested in passing a law requiring children to be in school until they are 14 years of age, or until they have passed through the grammar schools of the State. That, of course, would mean that many children would not be permitted to go to work until after they were 14 years of age. Our compulsory school attendance law was passed two years ago, and as a result our superintendents of public welfare in the State, who also enforce the child labor law, put in the schools of North Carolina 100,000 more children than had ever been in its schools before, and the daily attendance increased about 87 per cent. Many of these children were almost 14 years of age, and of course some of them were in the first grade. And we want to strengthen the law by requiring the children to stay in school until reaching a certain period, and that would have the effect of keeping them out of industry.

SENATOR OVERMAN: Mrs. Johnson, I wish you would tell the committee the character of our mills, as to schools, churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, and all those things that tend to help a child and tend to educate it and take care of its health. Now, what is the character of those institutions in that respect, Mrs. Johnson?

MRS. JOHNSON: Well, generally speaking, Senator Overman, I think the mills in North Carolina stand far above the average. Of course, we have some exceptions to that, unfortunately, but I think also that we have some of the best mill villages that you could find anywhere, so far as that goes. But, as I said, there are exceptions to that.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: The age limit, then, Mrs. Johnson, where certificates under the law must be issued before the child goes to work, is from 12 to 14, or 12 to 16?

MRS. JOHNSON: Twelve to sixteen. We issue certificates to all children from 12 to 16. Girls, however, may not be permitted to work under 14. That is as to the boys.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Yes. In other words, a child between 12 and 16, in the case of boys, may not work in designated factories or mills without this preliminary certificate; is that right?

MRS. JOHNSON: And after a physical examination and a school record, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: And the given certificate is issued upon a required showing of the facts?

MRS. JOHNSON: And the superintendent of public welfare has the authority under the law to refuse a child a working certificate if in his opinion the physical or moral surroundings are not fit for the child. I mean if the child is not physically able to work or the moral or sanitary surroundings are such that they would be detrimental to the child.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Your law, I infer from what you have stated, does not apply to agricultural or farm work, but does apply to mills, factories, mines, etc. Did you give the list?

MRS. JOHNSON: Yes.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: I do recall that you read the list to the committee.

MRS. JOHNSON: Yes; mills, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishments, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishments, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brickyard, lumberyard, or any messenger or delivery service.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: That is supposed to cover all those lines of work which affect or may affect injuriously children of a certain age. You say in the case of girls the limit there is 14?

MRS. JOHNSON: Yes.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Between 14 and 16.

SENATOR OVERMAN: And there is a movement to increase the boys to 14, like the girls.

MRS. JOHNSON: Yes; that requires no legislation. We have the right to eliminate that exception under the law.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: And as the facts are there now in North Carolina, generally speaking you say they are satisfactory?

MRS. JOHNSON: The situation in North Carolina in that respect is satisfactory, and there is a decided growth in public opinion that the law should be strengthened. I think it is generally conceded that we have enforced the law unusually well for the welfare of the children from the three-fold viewpoint of health and education and labor, and that the people of North Carolina will gradually support raising the standards of the law.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: When you use the figure 8,000, are we to understand that that indicates approximately the number of children employed?

MRS. JOHNSON: That is the number of children employed; yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. You understand, of course, that North Carolina is a great industrial State.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Yes.

MRS. JOHNSON: Yes; 8,283 certificates have been issued. There are that many children now between the ages of 14 and 16 who are working, and they all have working certificates.

SENATOR OVERMAN: Do you know the number of laborers working in the mills of North Carolina, the total number?

MRS. JOHNSON: No; I do not.

SENATOR COLT: That is the question I was going to ask.

MRS. JOHNSON: I am not able to give you that, Senator. But I will ask Mr. Clark to answer that question.

MR. CLARK: Something over 100,000. The total number is in the neighborhood of 110,000.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: You find the operators of the mills and of the other lines of industry sympathetic with the law?

MRS. JOHNSON: The operators of the mills have been far more sympathetic with the laws than other employers. For instance, the greatest trouble that we have had has been with people in stores and delivery service, and things like that.

SENATOR COLT: How many of the 8,000 children would you say, approximately, were employed in the cotton mills?

MRS. JOHNSON: About 87 per cent.

SENATOR COLT: Have you any woolen mills there, textile mills, besides cotton mills.

MR. CLARK: About half a dozen only.

SENATOR COLT: How many cotton mills?

MR. CLARK: About 340 mills.

SENATOR COLT: Then the cotton mills are your great industry there?

MR. CLARK: Yes.

SENATOR OVERMAN: The greatest cotton manufacturing State in the Union, Senator.

SENATOR COLT: Some of the New England States, Senator, have a great number of cotton mills also.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Well, Senator Overman, you are doing what Andrew Jackson advised his generation to do—plant the factory alongside of the farm, and not rely altogether upon New England.

MR. CLARK: May I get Mrs. Johnson to bring out one further point?

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Yes, you may put a question.

MR. CLARK: It is frequently the case in all States that a widow with small children has no means of support except those children, and of course being denied employment under 14, she does not know where to turn for assistance. We have a provision in North Carolina now by which she can get some assistance, and Mrs. Johnson has a bill before our legislature, which will pass, and I would like her to tell what is being done. That is a step in advance of some of the States that are trying to regulate our affairs.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: She may explain that. Before she does, let me say that I infer that you think you are competent to look after your own affairs down in North Carolina?

MR. CLARK: I do.

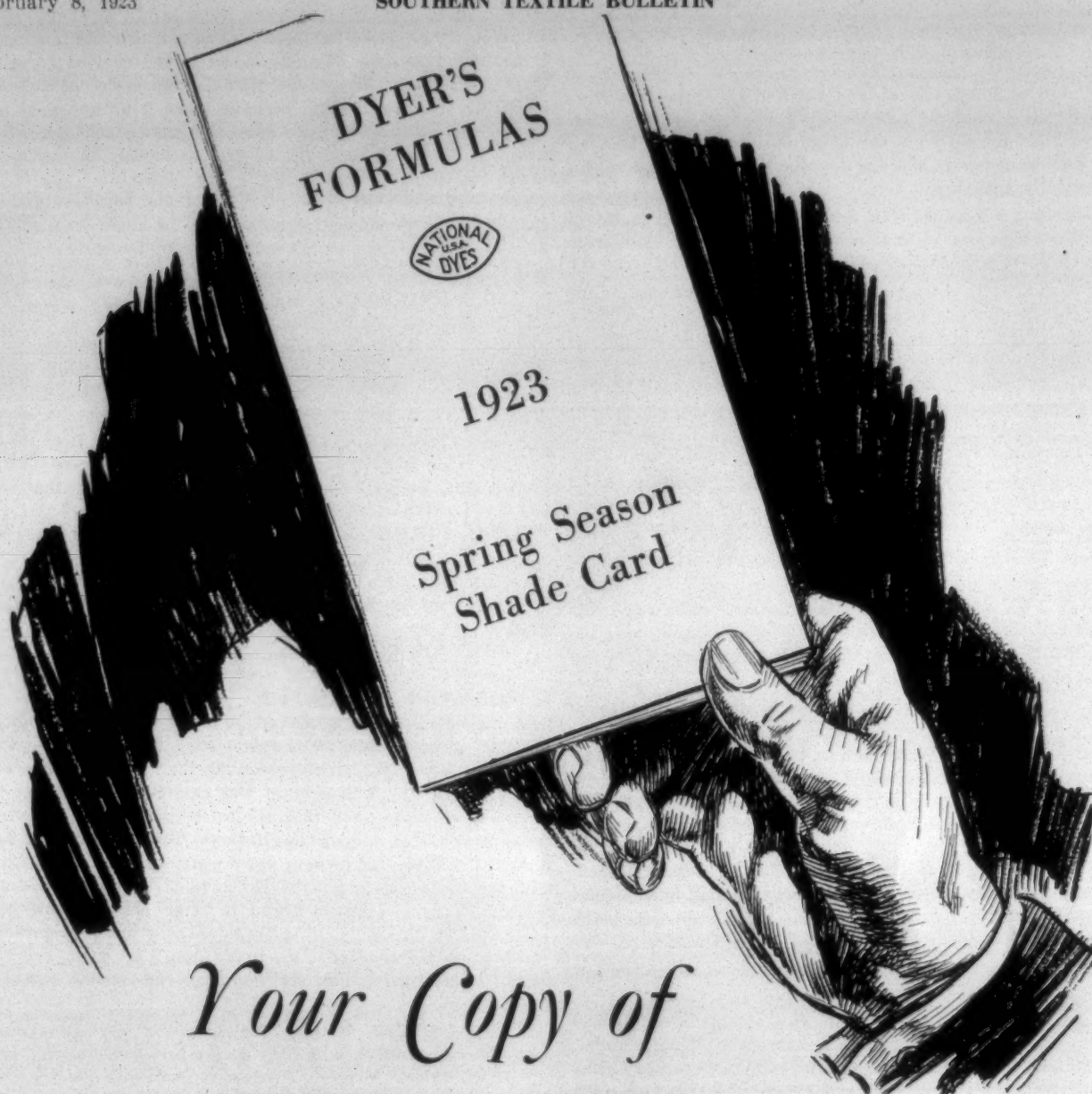
SENATOR COLT: Senator Overman shares your opinion.

MR. CLARK: I will ask Mrs. Johnson to explain, Mr. Chairman.

MRS. JOHNSON: If we force a child to go to school, and we feel that the mother is in financial need, the board of education is required to give her some help, in order that the children may be put in school and that it may not work a hardship on the mother. But we have introduced in the general assembly in North Carolina, which is now in session, a mothers' aid bill, which we believe will entirely eliminate the necessity for our granting any working certificates to boys between the ages of 12 and 14, because it looks after children under 14 years of age, and we feel sure that the bill will pass. It has been favorably received.

I think you probably would interested to hear that last May when the

(Continued on Page 10)



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TESTIMONY ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT
(Continued from Page 8)

Federal law was declared unconstitutional, and six Federal inspectors were removed from North Carolina, that we immediately put into the State an additional force of seven field agents from our office in Raleigh, and that all certificates that had been issued were checked up, except in a few isolated instances. That is, generally speaking.

I think I can assure you gentlemen that there is no disposition in North Carolina not to give the child justice, to do what is right to the child from every viewpoint, and we do feel that we are capable of doing it.

MR. CLARK: I do not want to take any great amount of the time of the committee, but I would like to add to Mrs. Johnson's testimony the testimony of one of the inspectors. Mrs. Johnson does not do inspecting herself, and I have Mr. E. F. Carter, one of the inspectors here, and I want him to tell you the attitude of the manufacturers of the State relative to complying with this law. He will make a very brief statement to the committee.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. F. CARTER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND
SECRETARY OF THE CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Give your name, address, and official position, if any.

MR. CARTER: E. F. Carter; Raleigh, N. C.; executive officer and secretary of the child welfare department.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: You may proceed and state any facts you think relevant and material to this hearing.

MR. CARTER: On July 1, 1919, when this law became effective, there was nothing in the office in the way of organization; no equipment whatever; no precedent, so far as the State was concerned, as to the inspection work, as to the following up of definite child-labor cases. Hitherto there had been no inspectors provided for that work; that is, covering all of the 20 terms that are used in this law. There had been factory inspection of the mills, but as far as including the 20 terms that are in this act is concerned, there was no supervision provided. This act, as our commissioner has already explained, provided a local agent in every county. Since the organization of the commission and the working out of the rules and regulations of the commission having them authorized and passed, we have started our operations.

SENATOR COLT: Let me ask you, what was the date on which the law became effective?

MR. CARTER: The 1st day of July, 1919, the law became effective. The balance of that year was spent in organization, getting our forms printed, and getting all the material in hand for factory inspection, and for certification. The first biennial period closed November 30, 1920. It found us with a record of 3,935 inspections of plants. In that first period a large amount of our effort was put to educational work, informing the people throughout the State of the force of the child-labor law.

We elected in the beginning not to make this matter simply a matter of child-labor prohibition, if you please, but to include all of those forces, which our commissioner has emphasized so beautifully in her talk, that are the very foundation and the construction of the child's life and character. In going through the mill villages we have met with the superintendent of child welfare, and have laid out our plans definitely, and approached the mill manager and have discussed the situation thoroughly. We have gone into his community program, and frequently have made recommendations. After I have investigated plants, and after conference with the officials, I have recommended certain changes which I thought necessary to be made, and have had the full and complete cooperation of the employes in carrying out those changes, such as the protection against injury by machinery, elevating the standards of sanitation, etc.

While the Federal law was in operation we cooperated in every way with the agent. Very often our officers were found finding the documentary evidence for the agents, supplying them with necessary information and certification of the children, and in a number of instances personal compliments have been paid to these local agents for the work that was done by them and for their ready cooperation. When the Federal law was declared unconstitutional, we did not have a State record. During the time that the Federal law was in force we satisfied ourselves by checking up when we inspected a plant every Federal certificate that was issued by the Federal authorities. Then we went through the plant and checked up those children to justify the North Carolina law. We did not go to the length of making a duplication of that work, as some other of the States have done.

SENATOR COLT: Well, I might ask you this. What effect, if any, had the passage of the Federal law upon the enforcement of the preexisting State law, or the enforcement of any law on this subject?

MR. CARTER: As far as our records of certificates are concerned we cannot see that there is any change since the State law has gone into effect.

In other words, there has been no increase of child labor, so far as our statistics are available. We have gone to the various reports on the subject, gone to the census, and we find that the figures do not exceed those previously reported. In other words, we have taken it up and gone along with it efficiently and we find that we have the same status as before and the same number of children employed as were previously employed under the Federal law.

SENATOR COLT: Well, might I ask you, would the passage of this constitutional amendment regulating child labor from a Federal standpoint have an effect to dampen the enthusiasm of the State authorities and of yourself with regard to the enforcement?

MRS. JOHNSON: I think it would, decidedly.

SENATOR COLT: You think it would?

MRS. JOHNSON: I think it would be a division of authority and a division of interest, for which we can see no particular necessity as long as we intend to raise the standards of our laws and see them satisfactorily enforced.

SENATOR COLT: So then, so far as the end to be achieved with regard to child labor is concerned, you think that the passage of this constitutional amendment would tend to prevent the achievement of that end, rather than to aid in its achievement, do you?

MRS. JOHNSON: So far as North Carolina is concerned I do think so, yes, sir.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Of course, Senator, it does not follow that Congress would exercise the power which it is contemplated shall be delegated to it.

SENATOR COLT: What is the use of passing it, then?

SENATOR OVERMAN: Why take the risk?

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Well, I will suggest a reason which has been suggested by others, that if the power was lodged in the Federal Government to enact these laws it would have the effect of inducing the several States to be very vigilant in enforcing their own laws and enacting adequate and proper laws. The thought was expressed to me that the power in the nation to legislate upon that subject would have a persuasive influence on the several States, not that the National Government would look with hostility toward any State, but the very power lodged in the Federal Government to deal with the subject nationally would have a wholesome influence. That is the thought, Senator. I am not urging it. I am merely throwing out the thought.

SENATOR COLT: If the question was put before the people of North Carolina as to whether they would want to have Federal control or to retain State control, how do you think the people would vote upon that question?

MR. CARTER: I think the people of the State of North Carolina would be most emphatic in their declaration for State supervision, Senator.

SENATOR WALSH: Why, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: Because we feel that we have a system constructed upon the correct principles for child labor supervision, and we feel that we have a sentiment, with the people behind us, for strengthening that which will give us finally one of the best systems of supervision that we have in this country. We believe at present as it is connected with child welfare that it stands out preeminently as one of the very strong creative pieces of work.

MR. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to summarize the law of North Carolina, and to put it in brief form. We prohibit the employment of any child under 14 years of age in manufacturing establishments, canneries, mines, etc., in fact, we go further on those lines than most States. We have one exception based upon the apprentice idea. That is that a boy—not a girl—may work between 12 and 14 years of age, outside of a school term, provided he can secure a physical certificate from the Welfare Commission. Our idea on that is that the boy who is going into the cotton mill needs to get some early apprentice work in his line of work in order to advance faster when he gets in, and on that theory we have permitted him to work outside of the school term if he is physically able to do so, between 12 and 14 years of age.

SENATOR COLT: Outside of school?

MR. CLARK: Outside of school term. He can not work during school term. And he must get a physical certificate, as I said, before he is permitted to do that outside of school term. But by doing that he gets some little training in his business and is able, therefore, to advance faster when he does begin his real cotton-mill work. We prohibit the employment of any child under any circumstances under 16 years of age at night. Our hours, under the law of the State, are 60 hours a week, but a large per cent of the mills operate only 55 hours.

That is, briefly stated, the law of North Carolina today. And I have introduced before you people from South Carolina and North Carolina who have charge of the enforcement of the labor laws of our States to show you that our laws are being enforced, and that the manufacturers of the two States are cooperating in the enforcement of the laws.

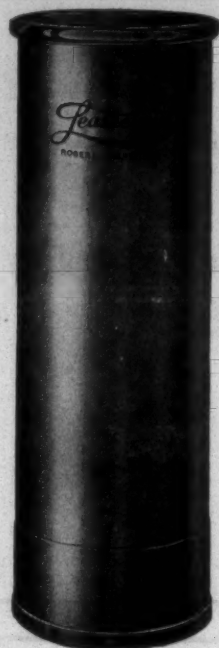
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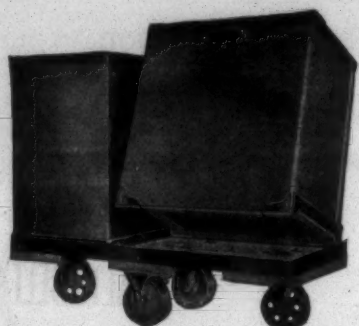
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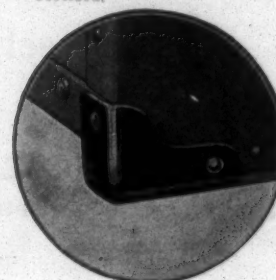


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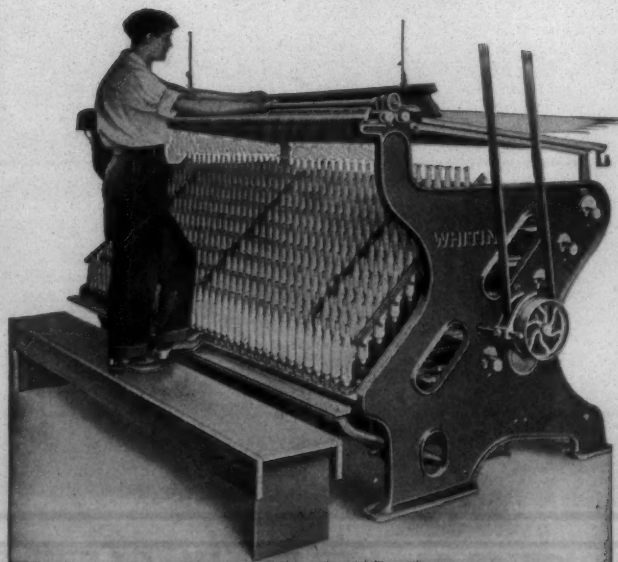
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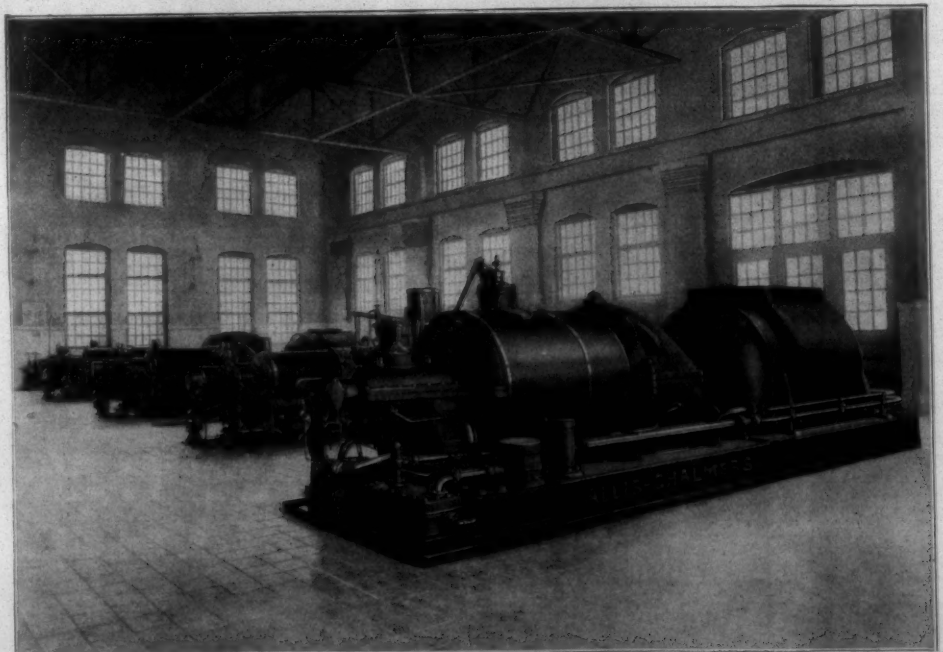
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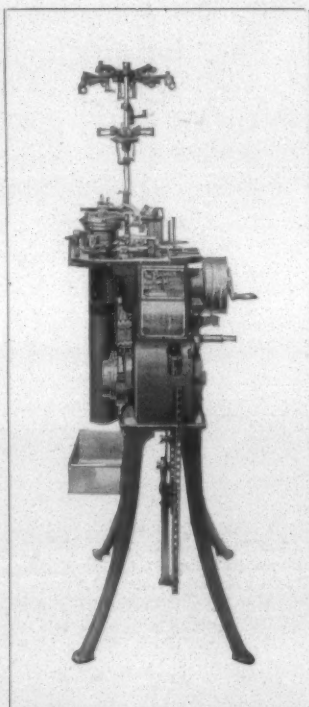
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Knit Goods

The Dyeing and Bleaching of Artificial Silk Hose. Real Silk Hose and Various Mixtures of These Two Fibres

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by W. C. Dodson.

The Dyeing of Real Silk Hose.

The dyeing of real silk hose which have cotton tops should cause very little trouble. The dyes are usually mixed by the dyestuff manufacturer and by following his formulas and by careful attention to temperatures the work should run smoothly. The usual formula for light shades is:

1. Degum or boil off for one hour with 3 to 6 per cent chip soap and 2 to 4 per cent of Silicate of soda and then shake out tangles.
2. Enter all the dye into fresh bath and then raise to 120 F.
3. Enter goods and run at 120 F for 10 minutes then gradually raise temperature to boil, say within 20 minutes, run 20 minutes at boil and add Glaubers salt—4 to 10 per cent.
4. Run 20 minutes at boil and cut off steam.
5. Take samples and rinse goods when up to shade.

Notes: It is sometimes best to add the dye in 2 to 4 parts, putting one part in before the goods are entered and then feeding the other parts in at intervals of 10 to 15 minutes. This is done when the shades come up unlevel from the usual dyeing process. It tends to give an even dyeing when properly handled.

As the cotton tops will take dye at a lower temperature than silk, it is always best to run at least 20 minutes at 102 F to 130 F before running up temperature.

Heavy Shades.

The heavy shades are handled in a manner very similar to that given for light shades. They are usually easier to keep level. The principal troubles encountered are (1) unlevel dyeing (2) poor matches between silk and mercerized tops, (3) weak or otherwise faulty shades. These troubles are due to (1) improperly constructed machines, overloaded machines, excessive tangling, (2) insufficient boil off, improper temperature regulation, (3) insufficient salt, dye, boiloff, or too low a temperature.

Bleaching Real Silk Hose Which Have Mercerized Cotton Tops.

This is always done with some form of Peroxide and in wooden lead lined vats—or in monel metal. When using Sodium Peroxide the method is:

- (1) Boil off goods for 1 hour with 4 to 6 per cent chip soap and 2 to 4 per cent Silicate of soda.
- (2) Bleach for one hour in Bleach Bath. (The best formula for preparing this bath is furnished for

the individual mill by the manufacturers of Peroxide).

- (3) Rinse twice and "blue."

Using Hydrogen Peroxide.

100 lbs. goods.

- (1) Make up bath with:

10 lbs. of a good soluble oil preferably Trianol-D.

5 gals. of Hydrogen Peroxide.

1 1/4 to 2 gals. of Silicate of soda.

- (2) raise temperature to 180 F and enter goods.

- (3) Bring bath to gentle boil and run at boil for 45 minutes to one hour.

- (4) Rinse twice and "blue."

This process is much shorter than the one in which sodium peroxide is used and gives excellent results when properly handled.

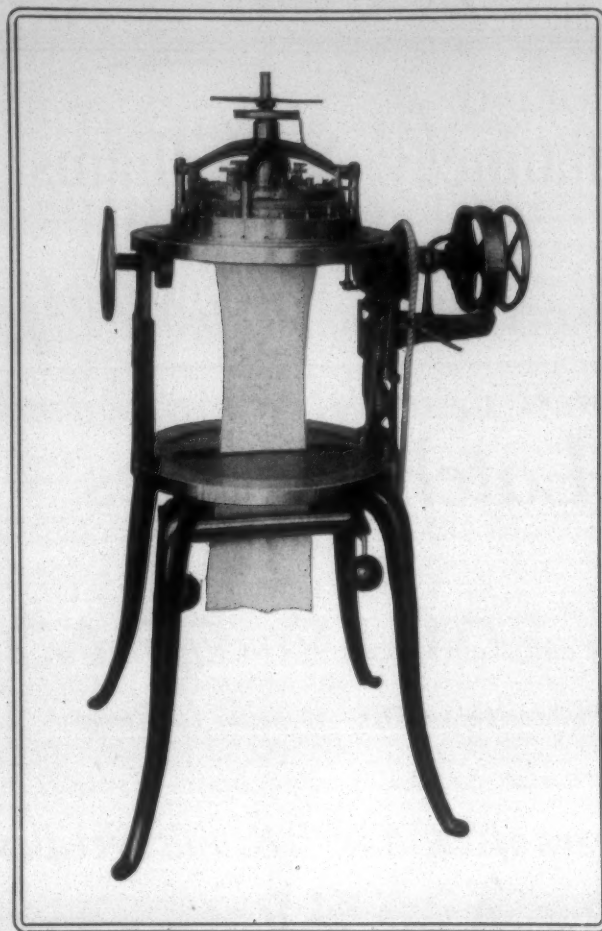
Miscellaneous.

Preliminary Treatment for Artificial Silk in Skeins:

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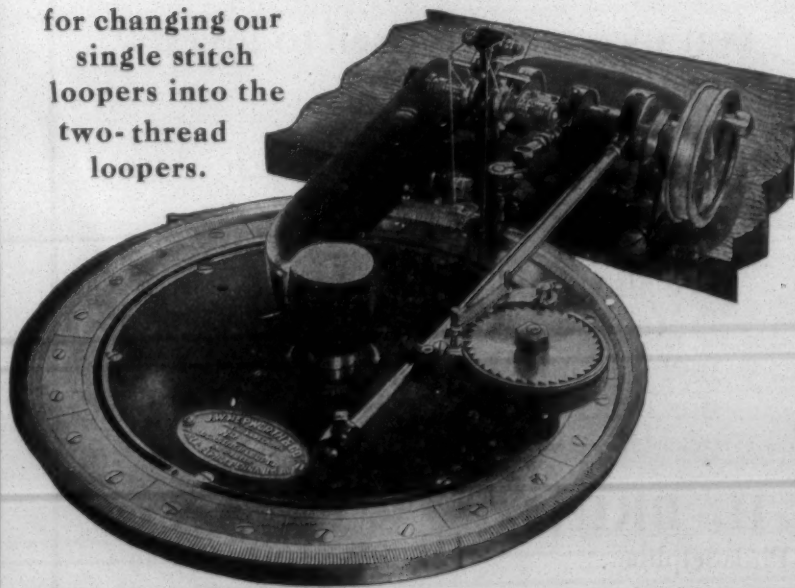
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A very satisfactory method of conditioning artificial silk skeins for knitting is to place the skeins in small nets or other suitable containers and then to immerse these nets in an oil bath of nests of foot oil. Let the material soak for 30 minutes to one hour and hydro extract. Any vegetable oil may be used also, providing it is thinned with kerosene oil—the proportion is usually 50-50.

Another method is to pass the strands through troughs when winding from skein to cone. The troughs contain any suitable mixture such as the above. The idea is to lubricate and soften the yarn without weakening it. Some mills spray the skein with oils but this is not satisfactory.

Preliminary Treatment for Real Silk
A very satisfactory method of conditioning real silk skeins for knitting is to treat the skeins as follows:

For 50 lbs. silk.

(1) Wrap skeins loosely in thin white cloths.

(2) Make up a bath sufficient to easily cover the goods and add to it an emulsion made of 5 pints of olive oil and 8 ounces castile soap or olive oil soap which have been boiled together for 10 minutes.

(3) Bring bath to 120 F enter goods and steep for 2 hours.

(4) Hydro extract.

To Distinguish Small Strands of Artificial Silk from Real Silk.

Select the two samples and apply a lighted match to each. The artificial silk burns rapidly and leaves only a faint grey ash. The smoke has the odor of burning cotton. The real silk burns more slowly and leaves a small ball of black ash. The smoke smells of burning feather or hair.

Caution: Hot alkaline solutions tend to dissolve real silk but do not dissolve artificial silk. Hot acid solution tend to weaken artificial silk but not Real silk.

First Aid in the Dye House.

Cuts or abrasions are cleansed and freed from germs by washing with chlorine solutions.

Stems burns or scalds are relieved by applications of castor oil, or, in emergency, by clear machine oil.

Acid burns should first be washed well and then treated with weak solutions of soda ash.

Do Not: Handle soda ash or caustic with bare hands. When burns occur, wash well and then treat with weak Hydrochloric or acetic acid solutions.

Do Not: Stand over or have the eyes close to a boiling solution of alkali. If alkali gets into the eyes, wash well and get a doctor as soon as possible.

Do Not: Pour water into strong acids. Always pour acids into water.

Electric Shocks.

If person is unconscious loosen clothing around chest and throat and pour water over him.

Do Not: Take chances with the extractor. It is one of the most dangerous machines in the mill.

To find the capacity in gallons of a rectangular vat—multiply the length (in feet) by the breadth (in feet) by the depth (in feet), this gives the cubic feet of capacity. In every cubic foot there are approx-

imately 7 1-2 gallons, or 62 1-2 pounds.

To find capacity in gallons of a circular vat or machine, multiply the area of the circular heads by the length (in feet) the answer equals the number of cubic feet in the cylinder.

To change degrees F into degrees C, subtract 32 from the F reading and multiply the result by 5, divide the product by 9.

Formula:

Deg. F—32×5/9 = degrees C.

To change degrees C into degrees F, multiply the degree C by 9, divide the product by 5 and then add 32.

Formula:

Deg.—C×9/5 plus 32 = degrees F.

To figure pulley speed and sizes:

1. The diameter of the driver and the driven being given, to find the number of revolutions of the driven:

Rule—Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the diameter of the driven; the quotient will be the number of revolutions.

2. The diameter and the revolutions of the driver being given to find the diameter of the driven, that shall make any given number of revolutions in the same time;

Rule—Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be its diameter.

3. To ascertain the size of the driver:

Rule—Multiply the diameter of the driven by the number of revolutions you wish to make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver, the quotient will be the size of the driver.

Shanghai Cotton Yarn Prices Rise.

The long expected increase in the price of cotton yarn was a feature of this week, 16's rising from 129 Shanghai taels to as high as 141 taels per bale of 420 pounds, as a result of an advance in raw cotton and a drop in exchange, says Trade Commissioner Lansing W. Hoyt. Shanghai, reporting to the Department of Commerce.

New Sales Manager Electric Bleaching Gas Company.

Electro Bleaching Gas Company, manufacturers of Liquid Chlorine, announce the advancement to General Sales Manager of Mr. S. W. Jacobs, succeeding D. K. Bartlett, as of January 1st. Mr. Jacobs is a chemical engineer of extensive training and has done much to advance the use of Liquid Chlorine in the many industries in which it is now used. Aside from his work as consultant on matters pertinent to the use of Liquid Chlorine, he has supervised the installation of a number of chlorine plants and has gained a considerable reputation because of his ability in this field. Those who know him personally or are familiar with his work will wish him well in the increased scope of his activities and responsibilities. His office will continue to be at the main office of the company, 18 East Forty-first street, New York.

Todd Estimates 1923 Cotton Crop.

Manchester, Eng.—John A. Todd, the well-known British authority on cotton, has contributed an article of considerable interest to the Manchester "Guardian-Commercial," in which he states that it is not too early to make an estimate of the size of the American cotton crop because the main conditions which control the amount of the crop are fairly well known, and none of them is by its nature beyond the limits of a reasonable guess.

These main conditions are area, weather, labor supply, and nowadays, boll weevil, and, of course, all of these are interrelated. As to area, the record was 37,458,000 acres planted and 37,089,000 harvested in 1913, while in recent years the lowest figures were 31,678,000 acres planted and 30,509,000 harvested in 1921. The final figures for 1922 are not yet known, but the most recent estimate is 33,742,000 acres planted. Where history is most helpful as to the area is in the fact of the very close connection which has been shown for many years between the acreage planted in any year and the price during the previous winter. On that ground it may be taken as certain that this year the planters will put every possible acre under cotton, but what total figure does that indicate? It is not a question of the amount of land available, because that is certainly far greater than the highest acreage ever planted.

The main factor today in the limitation of the acreage is the deliberate policy of mixed farming which has been advocated for years by every agency, both government and private, throughout the belt, and which has certainly had a considerable effect, especially since the average yield has been so seriously reduced by boll weevil. With a yield of only 150 pounds an acre, and that at the cost of heavy expenditure on boll weevil control, cotton is not so wonderfully tempting a proposition, even at 25 cents. There is, however, one hopeful element in the acreage question; there are still districts on the outer fringes of the belt where boll weevil has not yet arrived, or where its depredations are not yet serious; but these are on the whole comparatively small in area, with perhaps one exception—the northwestern districts of Texas. It is probable, therefore, that they will be a marked extension of cotton growing in that district in future; but it is difficult to estimate how much it will amount to in actual acres.

Taking it all round, therefore, the probabilities are that the acreage in 1923, in spite of the inducement of a high price, will hardly be record breaking; and it would be a pretty safe guess to say that it will not exceed 37,500,000 acres. Even that would be an increase of fully 10 per cent on the 1922 acreage, according to the latest figures.

The boll weevil is unquestionably the main factor in crop prospects today, and what are the chances for next season with regard to it?

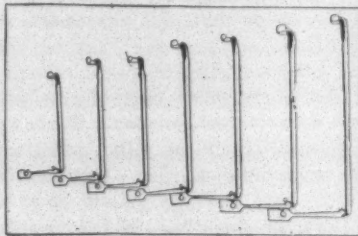
Where the method of dusting with calcium arsenate has been sufficiently used, as it has been by many individuals in all parts of the belt,

it has unquestionably been a success in the same sense that it has reduced the infestation to an extent sufficient to allow a crop to be made and to cover the cost of the control. But it must be remembered that the whole thing is a question of economic profit and loss. The cost is heavy, and it will not be undertaken unless the yield and the price of the cotton saved are sufficient to cover it. If cotton went back to pre-war prices tomorrow the boll weevil would have it all its own way in most districts.

It is in a way just as well that the poisoning was not universally taken up last season, because it is now quite clear that the supply of the maximum crop that we have any right to expect would, therefore, be about 11,750,000 bales. On the other hand, the more probable figure for the area harvested is about 35,000,000 acres, and on the basis of an average yield of only 140 pounds per acre (the same as 1922), this would mean a crop of about 250,000 bales. Readers may form their own opinion as to which of these two figures is the more likely. The safest course would be to take the mean between the two—say 11,000,000 bales, excluding linters.

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TESTIMONY ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 10)

I wish now to introduce one other witness, State Senator W. L. Long, to show you the attitude of the people of North Carolina toward what we consider an effort to regulate our affairs.

SENATOR OVERMAN: Mr. Long is president pro tempore of the Senate.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: We shall be glad to hear from Senator Long.

STATEMENT OF STATE SENATOR W. L. LONG OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATOR LONG: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am here today for the reason that this matter that you are considering concerns me most vitally, because having been a member of our State assembly for the last eight years, the one thing that I have especially addressed my mind and thought to and attempted to serve my people in connection with is this matter of child labor legislation, and I had some part in the drafting of the act now on the statute books of the State of North Carolina, and some part in its enactment. The theory upon which it was conceived is we believe sound, and when the matter was being considered I wanted to come here and give you an expression of my views, because I believe that those views represent the sentiment of the people of North Carolina unanimously.

The people of the State of North Carolina are of that political philosophy that is opposed to further tampering with the Constitution of the United States. We believe that it should be left as it stands today, and that the States should have some function yet reserved to them in order that they might not just become pure political non-entities.

I came here especially because, as a citizen of the State of North Carolina, and as a member of the cotton manufacturing fraternity, with which industry I am identified, I was unwilling that the charge should be made before this honorable committee in the Capital of the United States that generally the South, and North Carolina especially, had inadequate laws relating to the preservation of its youth and childhood, and that such laws as they had were poorly and not seriously enforced.

Gentlemen, these matters lie close to the hearts of the people of my State, and they are earnest about their enforcement and they are seeking to preserve their childhood, and they are seeking to make the world a better place in which to live in by the enactment of such sensible statutes as will safeguard properly the conduct of children and their teaching. We conceive that it is unsound to say that a child shall not work, unless by that same act you say that he shall go to school, and unless you provide a place for him to go to school, and institutions in which he can be taught. And the labor part of the child labor law of North Carolina is coincident with the school part. To say merely to a boy or girl that "you shall not work" is, to my mind, foolish, unless at the same time you give him or her something to do. Unsupervised idleness is the finest breeding ground of vice that you should have to undermine the character and the health of young America. We believe that this matter should be left in our hands. I say to you that we are earnestly seeking to take care of our children, and that we will in the future do so, and let us leave this matter to the States, and do not amend the Constitution as now proposed.

MR. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, we wanted to present to the committee a brief showing in very concise form all the labor laws at least of the southern States. I asked Senator Overman to arrange if possible for a later hearing than this, and I have written to every State in the South to send me a copy of their laws, and I would like, if possible, Mr. Chairman, to have permission to file a brief, and do so at an early date, putting in better form than has been presented to you at the present time the labor laws of the different States.

For some reason, possibly unintentional, the testimony that I have seen filed is very misleading, and unless a man examines it very carefully he will not realize that most of the States have enacted legislation that is fairly adequate at least, and I wish you would give us time Mr. Chairman, to put that in some concise form before you. We did not have the opportunity and the time to bring it here today. We wanted to complete the testimony here with a map, if possible, showing the laws for each State, so that you could at a glance see our situation.

I will state briefly that at the present time Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia have laws practically the same as the late Federal child labor law. North Carolina and South Carolina have laws as we have shown you here today. Georgia and Alabama have laws slightly advanced over those of South Carolina and North Carolina, but not exactly the same as the child labor law.

We believe that the laws of the southern States that refer to manufacturing enterprises, canneries and mines, are adequate, and that we are doing everything to protect the child. We do not believe that there is necessity for the Government coercing us into slightly changing the standards which we consider to be adequate, and if the committee will permit me to

have a short time to do so I will put before them a brief setting out those facts.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: What is the pleasure of the committee?

SENATOR COLT: I might say as one member of the committee, not speaking for the committee as a whole, that I have been much interested in the testimony of the representatives from the two States, North Carolina and South Carolina. I feel that the representatives from a State can give us more accurate and better view of the conditions with regard to child labor which prevail in that State than a person who takes in the whole field of 48 States. I would be very glad, if it was feasible, to have witnesses from as many States as possible testify as to the child labor laws of those States, and as to the method of enforcement. This is a matter which primarily concerns, under our Federal system, the States themselves, and if time permitted I would like to hear personal representatives from every State in the Union that is to be affected by this proposed constitutional amendment, if it were a practical thing. I do not think that it is a practical thing, but I would be very glad to extend to some extent, if we could, the line of testimony that we have heard today.

MR. CLARK: I would like to state to the Senator that the only reason we selected North Carolina and South Carolina is that we had very short notice; in fact, I did not hear until late Monday night of this hearing, and they were the only two States I could get to. We would have been very glad to have brought them up from other States, but the testimony would have been about the same.

SENATOR COLT: I may say that I have heard certain charges made generally with regard to Rhode Island. Having lived there most of my life I know those statements are exaggerated. I will not say but what there is some truth in them. But I do feel very, very strongly that such representatives as we have had here today from North and South Carolina give us a point of view of the evidence in the case which we should have. Therefore I trust the suggestion just made about the brief be accepted.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: It is entirely agreeable to me. It is a question of time, probably.

SENATOR WALSH: Does your State law prescribe the stage at which children shall have arrived in their school work before they are permitted to go to work?

MR. CLARK: It is coupled with our compulsory education law; yes, sir.

SENATOR CLARK: What is that?

MR. CLARK: They can not work before they are 14 years of age.

MRS. JOHNSON: They have to stay in school until they are 14 years of age, but it does not require a certain grade in school. A certain amount of school work is not required at 14.

SENATOR WALSH: They have to stay in school until they are 14 years of age.

SENATOR WALSH: That is, the test is the age and not the advancement made?

MRS. JOHNSON: Yes, sir. They have to attend school from 7 to 14.

MR. CLARK: A great many of our cotton mill workers come from the mountains where they have not had had school facilities, and it would be manifestly unfair to them to require their passing through certain higher grades before beginning to work.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: When could you furnish the committee with the brief which you suggest, Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: I would like if possible to have until next Thursday, Mr. Chairman, if you could give that much time to me, but I do not want to take any more of the committee's time than is necessary.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: You will gather up the laws of the several States?

MR. CLARK: Yes.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Let me suggest to you, Mr. Clark, that we have here a legislative reference bureau that is paid by the Government to do just that kind of thing.

MR. CLARK: Well, they have a chart, as they call it, for January 1, 1921. But they seem to have stopped with that. We want is for January 1, 1923. I have in my hand a statement showing the figures, but at the same time I wish to state, with all due respect to the Labor Bureau here, that we would like to have our own figures.

SENATOR WALSH: With reference to what?

MR. CLARK: I am speaking of the figures of the Labor Bureau, that we would rather have our own figures.

SENATOR WALSH: I am not referring to the Labor Bureau. I am referring to the Legislative Reference Bureau, which is paid by the Government to do just that kind of thing. That information can be procured right here.

MR. CLARK: I should like to get the figures on this, and to get a statement of the existing laws on the subject. I have written to each State asking them to send me their laws, and as soon as I receive them I am going to have a map prepared showing the age limit in the several States so that you can see at a glance what the laws are. I understand that

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there are only two States, both agricultural States, that have no child labor laws, and there has been no effort to make possible a law.

SENATOR WALSH: What are those States?

MR. CLARK: Wyoming is one of them. I think Arizona or Utah is the other. But there is practically no child labor in those States, and not very much industrial labor. My understanding is that those are the only two States that have no child labor laws, and my understanding is further that no efforts have been made to pass laws of that kind in those States.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Do I understand you are making inquiries of each and all of the States?

MR. CLARK: I have sent out and made inquiry with reference to the Southern States, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Then you are confining your inquiries to the Southern States?

MR. CLARK: Yes; Mr. Chairman, I am confining my inquiries to the Southern States only, as we have been represented as the section of the country that is not coming up to the standards, and that is not looking after the welfare of the child.

SENATOR COLT: Are you confining it to the Southern States, Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: I am confining my inquiries to the Southern States; yes Senator.

SENATOR COLT: Why do you not cover the whole field?

MR. CLARK: I will be very glad to do so if the Senator will give me time to do it. I shall be very glad to give you a prepared map showing the condition of labor laws of each State, but it will take a little more time to do that than simply to show the condition in the Southern States, and I doubt whether such a map could be prepared by next Thursday. I think such a map as I propose to prepare will give you the situation very clearly, so that you will be able to see it at a glance. The statistics that have been before you are very misleading, and it takes a great deal of study to really understand what has been done in each State with regard to this matter. Such a map as I suggest would give you the situation in better form than merely statistics.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: I think that is a very good idea, Mr. Clark, and we will be very glad to have it.

SENATOR WALSH: It seems to me that the best place to get that information is right here. We have got a law library here that is supposed to be up to date.

MR. CLARK: But I will have to have a map drawn. I find that by glancing at a map on any proposition of this kind you can see the situation better than by having to go through a lot of statistics.

SENATOR COLT: Will you endeavor to extend it over the whole country, sir?

MR. CLARK: Yes; I will endeavor to prepare a map covering the whole country. Senator, if you will give me until the following Monday. And I will avail myself of Senator Walsh's suggestion with regard to getting information right here. That will help me in preparing it.

SENATOR COLT: I do not know any North or South now. I belong to the country. I do not see any difference.

MR. CLARK: There have been references in connection with this matter to the employment of child labor in North and South Carolina, and we feel that much that has been said has been unjust to those States, and we feel a little sensitive about that proposition.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Senator Overman, is that all you wish to have us hear today?

SENATOR OVERMAN: Have you anything further, Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: No, Senator.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Is there any one else present who has come prepared to express his or her views or to lay any facts before the committee? If not, what shall we do? What is your pleasure?

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Miss Abbott, you heard the testimony given today by the several witnesses. It has occurred to the committee that perhaps you would desire to analyze it and hereafter comment upon it and express your views to the committee concerning it in the light of the information that has come to us today from North and South Carolina.

MISS ABBOTT: Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to correct any impression that North Carolina and South Carolina may have had about any statement that may appear to have been made only with reference to them. I think one statement was made about the law not being enforced in North Carolina and about the information we have as to the present status of child labor in North Carolina.

I think the committee will probably remember that no evidence was put in as to that. The maps and statements of laws that were submitted were prepared as carefully as we could, without any bias or prejudice in one way or another. I think you will remember we put into the record the percentages based on the reports of the Census Bureau as to the numbers of children between 10 and 15 employed in the different States, in the different industries and so on. I think I have nothing to add to that. I would be very glad to state what we have stated in our publications, that I think the administrative

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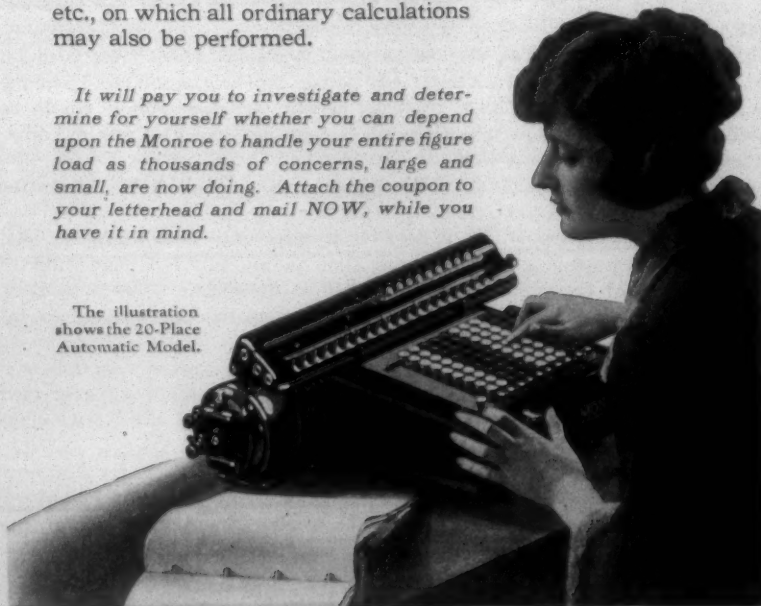
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scheme of their child welfare commission in North Carolina is an extremely interesting and valuable experiment. We are watching it with very much interest and very much trouble with reference to the general method in which it has operated. Minnesota has a similar one that it is operating, and it applies, of course, to all child welfare.

SENATOR WALSH: To what extent do you contemplate that the Federal legislation which could be enacted under the proposed amendment, if it were ratified, would interfere with or supplant the apparently excellent system that they have?

MISS ABBOTT: I could not say that it would in any way at all. If a Federal child labor law similar to the one that was passed before were enacted at the present time and North Carolina had the machinery which it now has, I see no reason why the certificates which North Carolina is using should not be recognized as were the certificates in a great many of the States—on the basis of the system they are now using; that is, that the Federal issuing officers do not go into the State of North Carolina. I should recommend that on the basis of the present information I have with reference to the system in North Carolina. In 1917, when the first Federal child labor law went into effect, of course they had no such system, and this was adopted largely as a result of the first child labor law. It was not passed until 1919, as the testimony shows—went into effect July 1, 1919.

MR. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment there? Miss Abbott has stated she has given statistics of the number of children between 10 and 16 years of age—

MISS ABBOTT: Upon the basis of the census; yes.

MR. CLARK: I give it as my personal opinion only that the use of the words "between 10 and 16" is for the purpose of creating the impression over this country that a great many children between 10 and 16 are employed. If they would put the statistics in the proper form so as to present the proposition fairly to the people of this country, it would show no such employment of children between 10 and 16 in the mills.

MISS ABBOTT: Those figures are not prepared by the Department of Labor, but by the Department of Commerce, and I put them in from the Department of Commerce, and I have divided them as I would like to have them divided, for the purpose of comparison. But there are, as a matter of fact, a great many children under 14 who are employed in mills, factories, canneries, and workshops. The complete returns of the census are not yet published. We do not have them as yet by States and by industries, as we will have when the census returns are finally out. Those are not our figures.

MR. CLARK: They are not employed in North Carolina.

MR. GOMPERS: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, the point of inquiry as to whether, since the enactment of the first Federal child labor law, there has been an incentive for the State of North Carolina to improve its laws and standards?

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: It appears of record now that since the enactment of the first Federal child labor law North Carolina has legislated upon that subject.

MR. CLARK: Might I answer that, Mr. Chairman? We went ahead and enacted our child labor law just exactly as if there were no Federal child labor law in existence.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: But whether or not your State was induced to so legislate by reason of the Federal act, the historical fact is that the North Carolina law was passed subsequent to the Federal law.

MR. CLARK: We established our own standards, and we think we have improved on that.

MISS ABBOTT: A lower standard, of course, as to working ages.

MR. CLARK: On this other point: The impression is going out to the country, and it has been published, that so many children of between 10 and 16 have been employed. The use of that word "ten" in there is, I contend, for the purpose of carrying to the people of this country an entirely wrong impression. I believe it was put in there intentionally, and I do not hesitate to say so.

SENATOR WALSH: Intentionally by whom?

MR. CLARK: By the persons who gave the testimony.

MISS ABBOTT: Are you referring to my statement, Mr. Clark?

MR. CLARK: Yes, I am.

SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: Oh, the use of the word "ten" is a matter of public record.

MISS ABBOTT: It has been shown by the census of 1910, 1900, and 1890.

MR. CLARK: When I left Charlotte the other morning an actress was under indictment under our child labor law. She had brought there a child 8 years old, who appeared on the stage the night before. That might be cited as a case of North Carolina employing children under 10 years of age.

The fact is that we are not in North Carolina employing children under 14, except that outside of school time a boy or 12 to 14 may work as an apprentice.

(Continued on Page 24)

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

Jealous Men.

We climbed once to the edge of a mountain precipice and lying there looked out over the valleys far below.

A river wound its way through woods and green fields and we could see farm houses dotted here and there. At one house a man was cutting wood, at another putting shingles on a barn, and at still another the owner was ploughing furrows in his field.

An automobile making its way along the country road far below looked like a slowly crawling ant, while an eagle circling above appeared but as a speck.

It was a scene of peace and quiet such as brings to men a feeling of tranquility and rest.

If we could but climb today to some imaginary high pinnacle from which we could lie and look down upon the whole world, we would not have a feeling of tranquility and rest, but one of sadness and disgust.

From our pinnacle we could look over the world and see nations making faces at other nations and watch the pompous march of their little soldiers within their borders, but we would not be afraid because we would realize that it was but the backwash and the settlement period that must follow such a mighty upheaval as the recent World War.

We would see starving women and children in China and Armenia and we would witness the travail of Russia under the heels of Lenine and Trotzky, but starvation has existed since the world became populated and we know that time eliminates all oppressors.

We would see many things that would please us and we would watch with pleasure the endeavors of the constructive men, those who work for the betterment of mankind and to make their homes or towns or states or countries or the world at large a better place in which to live.

As we, from our pinnacle, watched such men building and helping, we

would note that around them swarmed many little men who sought to tear down that which was being built and to put stumbling blocks in the paths of those who worked for the betterment of their fellow men.

They would be the jealous men, those who were jealous of the accomplishments of others and whose suspicious minds give no man credit for good intentions.

Climb with us today to our imaginary pinnacle and look down with us upon the world.

Down yonder lies Charlotte. The city commissioners have sold at public auction to the highest bidder an antiquated city hall in order to build a modern city hall with decent court rooms and jails.

Notice the little jealous men running here and there with poison darts of suspicion. They would prefer that men and women lie in filthy prison cells rather than that constructive work be done.

Follow our finger as we point to Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and watch the turmoil there.

Governor Morrison and the constructive men would build good roads and give the people of North Carolina adequate schools, colleges and insane asylums, but the jealous men led by a disappointed office seeker are running here and there placing stumbling blocks in the way of those who seek better things for the people of our State. If they succeed in retarding road building and keeping the children from having facilities for education and the insane from having a chance to be cured they will be happy because they checked the work of those who sought to build.

Turn your eye toward the North until we note the activity around our Nation's capital. President Harding has arranged a settlement of the British debt and the world looks forward to that settlement which means so much to all the people of the globe because it relieves a great economic sore, but watch the little jealous men rushing here and there with their stumbling blocks. Rather than let Harding

get credit for such an important event they would prevent its enactment and let the world suffer.

Let your eyes travel across the Atlantic to the momentous question of the Ruhr valley and watch the tense postures of the statesmen of Europe as they try to prevent another bath of blood. There too we find the jealous men, lead by the disgruntled and defeated Lloyd George, running here and there in their efforts to prevent accomplishment by those who seek to build a permanent peace. What care they if the soil of Europe soaks up the blood of another million if they can but undermine the work of those who seek to build.

We have viewed a City, a State, a Nation and the World but that city and state and nation are no different from the others.

Jealous men seek everywhere to tear down and prevent the accomplishments of those who seek to build for the betterment of their fellow men.

Wars, starvation and bolshevism are menaces to the world, but looking down with us from our pinnacle upon the events of today you must say with us that the worst of all are jealous men.

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This statement was followed by editorial arguments manifestly intended to keep the buyers of combed yarns from entering the market.

Again in the coarse yarn section of his market editorial two days later we note the following in reference to 14/2 yarns.

"A yarn consumer, who made inquiry for 30,000 pounds of this count, was quoted 48 cents by his regular dealer, made a counter-offer of 46 cents and finally bought the yarn for 46 1/2, as he wanted this particular yarn. According to this buyer, the day after he closed the deal at 46 1/2 cents, he received an offer of 45 cents from a spinner."

Always are his market editorials filled with statements like this, many of which are pure fiction.

We do not mean that he invents these stories but he gets them from speculators or buyers who feel that such stories will aid in holding down the market and it is very evident that he is happy to print them. It is significant that he rarely, if ever, prints stories on the other side.

As against his story of the sale of 14's yarn we know that 48 cents has been paid for 8/3 within the past few days but no such item is likely to appear in his columns.

The man that writes this yarn market column claims that his quotations are based upon actual sales but we will make a considerable siz-

ed bet with him that we can select twelve yarn mills who make average quality yarns and laying their order blanks for the past six months besides his yarn quotations, can show that the orders received by the mills average one to two cents above his quotations on the day the orders were received.

We, of course, would not include the mills who sell exclusively to yarn speculators because they usually get one to two cents less than the consumers pay for their yarns.

The yarn market reports to which we refer are of great assistance to the yarn speculators and his market editorial tactics are a striking contrast to the otherwise accurate and reliable columns of the splendid market paper that he represents.

Ever since yarns were at their low point two years ago the young man has written editorials showing that prices could not advance. We have carefully filed many of his statements and some day we are going to publish them to show how silly and foolish has been his advice.

He influenced the weavers and knitters of the Philadelphia section against buying yarns when they were cheap and those who listened to his wisdom have had to pay higher prices for their requirements.

Who Murdered the Burdells.

W. R. Burdell, an operative of the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C., left home in a good humor about 8 o'clock last Monday night.

He returned maudlin drunk about 2 o'clock that night and after a short quarrel shot his wife and then took his own life.

Burdell is now rated as a murderer and a suicide but the man responsible for the death of Burdell and his wife is he who for a profit sold the whiskey.

The blood of the Burdells is upon his hands just as surely as the money of Burdell is in his pocket.

Had a Plenty.

The press says that Mr. McMahon and other leaders of the United Textile Workers of America are now in the South preparing for strikes in the mills. We hope this is an error so far as Cabarrus is concerned. We had our dreadful experience in this line and do not want any more. It will take the workers, the mills and the public several years yet to get over the losses of the last strike. The treatment given our people by these leaders will not soon be forgotten. They took our good people, people of character and worth, and promised them great things, but when they had struck they deserted them and hunger and idleness followed. Organized labor is all right when the workers in the crafts belong to it and when led by proper leaders, but for a few mills to strike, as in the last case, and all others run is folly. The leaders who lost this fight and lost the fight up North since then know this is true. They know they cannot accomplish anything good at this time. They knew our people do not want any more trouble here. For God's sake don't strike.—Kannapolis Star.

Personal News

G. W. Burkhalter has been promoted from office manager to agent at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

O. W. Whatley will be the superintendent of the new McLin Mills, at Rome, Ga.

E. H. Anderson has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Consolidated Textile Corp., Lafayette, Ga.

B. J. Simpson has been appointed overseer of carding and spinning at the Lafayette (Ga.) Mills.

J. L. Dudley has returned to the Handley Mfg. Co., at Roanoke, Ala., as overseer of spinning.

D. J. Howard, superintendent of the Pinchard (Ala.) Mills has also been made superintendent of the Rainbow Mfg. Co., at Ozark, Ala.

J. L. Martin has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Paul A. Redmond, agent of the Aragon (Ga.) Mills has been transferred to the New York office of the A. D. Julliard Co.

J. W. Black, superintendent of the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., is quite ill following a serious operation.

Henry W. Atkinson, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills.

Henry F. Woodward has been transferred from overseer of spinning to oversee of carding at the Consolidated Textile Corp. Mills, at Lafayette, Ga.

Maurice Harcourt has resigned as second hand at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga., and accepted the position of night overseer spinning at the Eatonton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

W. R. Tattersall has resigned as superintendent of the Contesee Mills, Reedy River, S. C., to become general superintendent of the Mansfield Mills and Jennings Mills at Lumberton, N. C.

Warren H. Pearman has been transferred from second hand in twisting, spooling, reeling and wind-

ing to night overseer of spinning, spooling, reeling, winding at the Habersham Mills, Habersham, Ga.

George Albert Draper Dead.

George Albert Draper, treasurer of the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., died in a Boston hospital on Wednesday, news of his death being received just as this issue goes to press. He was the last to survive of three brothers which included General William F. Draper, formerly ambassador to Italy, and a Congressman, and Eben S. Draper, former Governor of Massachusetts.

George Albert Draper was for 20 years or more treasurer of the Draper Company, which manufactures the Draper loom, one of the indispensable adjuncts of the textile industry in the United States and popular throughout the world. The home office and plant of the company at Hopedale is one of the big institutions of the world engaged in the manufacture of looms. Mr. Draper was still treasurer at the time of his death, was a director of the First National Bank, of Boston, and in numerous textile mills and industries in New England, was former president of the Home Market Club, an influential organization credited with having large influence in New England industrial life, and was connected with other large enterprises.

Wanted to Buy.

The undersigned desires to get in touch with an industry which has a second-hand Compound Condensing Engine for sale. Size six hundred to seven hundred to seven hundred horsepower. Engine must be in first-class mechanical condition and prices reasonable. Please give full particulars, stating make of engine, shop number, size cylinders, type of valve gear, whether cross or tandem, etc. Also advise if condensing equipment goes with engine and type of same.

Also in market for two 250-horse power water tube boilers. Give full particulars.

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WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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SCIENTIFICALLY
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WORKS-WOODBRIDGE, N. J. OFFICES-44 E. 23rd ST., N. Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Monroe, N. C.—Morehead Stack is promoting the organization of a tire fabric mill here. A number of subscriptions to stock have been taken and the stockholders and others interested meet this week to discuss the proposition and make final decision as to the advisability of the undertaking. Mr. Stack, whose home is here, has been connected for some time with a fabric mill in Gastonia.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Forty dwellings for the Tucapau mills and ten for the Jackson mills No. 2 at Wellford were contracted for, the contract going to Dan Brown of Anderson for \$50,000.

The houses were made necessary by an increased number of employees in both mills due to recent enlargements of the manufacturing equipment. Work on the houses will be started immediately.

Piedmont, S. C.—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company has just completed an addition which enlarges the bottom floor of Mill No. 4, making room for about 20 more looms which are to be installed shortly. With the installation of these looms, the Piedmont Manufacturing Company will have a total of 2,012 looms. This plant is capitalized at \$1,600,000.

Granite Falls, N. C.—The Granite Falls Cordage Company is putting up a new mill just north of town. When completed this will be the largest cordage mill in the United States, it is claimed. The building is 250 by 350 feet. Forty new dwellings to house the operatives will be built adjoining the mill. A few weeks ago 40 residences were built to house operatives for this and other of the Shuford interests.

Athens, Ala.—The Wellman Cotton Mill Company has let a contract to Johnson, Chambers & Company for the erection of 10 cottages in the mill village here. Work will begin immediately on the cottages, as the company is in urgent need of them to house new employees who have to be put to work because of the operation of the mill night and day. Walter M. Wellman, general manager, states that the company will place additional machinery in the mill in a short while.

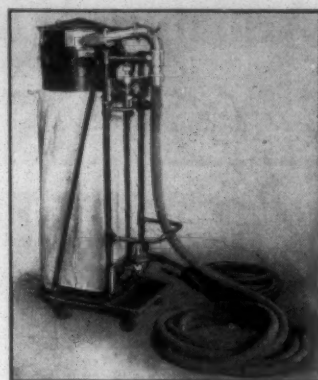
Chester, S. C.—Contract for mill No. 3, of Republic cotton mills, of Great Falls, Chester county, was awarded to Carter and Shackelford, of Greenville. This will be one of the largest weave mills in the country and will be equipped with the very latest improvements, and will be a very attractive design of mill architecture.

It will measure about 200 by 650 feet floor space. It will be one story high, built of reinforced concrete, sawtooth, concrete roof. Construction is expected to start soon, and about one year will be required to complete the job. It will be 1,000 loom capacity.

Greenville, S. C.—Construction of the Southern Bleachery, to be built at Taylors, on the property purchased last year, will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible, according to a statement

by J. F. Gallivan, head of the Gallivan Building company who will construct the new bleachery. Work preliminary to the laying of sidetracks and surveys of the site have been in progress for several

days, and it is expected that the next few weeks will see the beginning of actual construction. The estimated cost of the new bleaching plant has not been announced.



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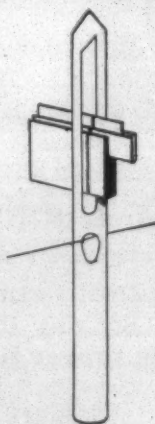
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Uses compressed air to create the suction.

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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Lumberton, N. C.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers of Charlotte and Boston have been commissioned to make a complete study of the Lumberton Cotton Mills and Dresden Cotton Mills with the idea of producing yarn which will be woven in a new weave mill containing 600 looms, to be known as the Mansfield Mill. This service will cover the complete engineering, including recommendations for machinery and equipment.

Greenville, S. C.—Announcement was made Monday that the Gray cotton mills at Woodruff which were sold recently by W. M. Gray, had been purchased by Dr. H. A. Ligon, and H. A. Ligon, Jr., of Spartanburg, and M. R. Reeves of Reeves Brothers, New York, for the Mills Manufacturing Company of Greenville, and the price paid was a cash consideration of little less than \$600,000. It is a 20,000 spindle mill and manufactures combed yarns. The delivery of the mills was made Saturday, according to W. J. Thackston, who closed the deal.

Clover, S. C.—A movement is on foot to organize a knitting mill in Clover, according to information reaching this correspondent from a trustworthy source. Recently announcement was made through these columns of a proposition to build here a cotton mill for the manufacture of print cloths with a capital of about \$700,000. The success of that project is practically assured, it is stated. Now comes the news that certain Clover citizens have in mind the organization of a knitting mill. While no definite action has been made it is stated that the proposition will likely be carried to a successful conclusion. It is understood that J. F. Pursley, progressive Clover man, is among those interested in the proposed knitting mill.

Rockingham.—Practically all the stock for the new \$750,000 cotton mill for the Leak Manufacturing company, incorporated last week, has been subscribed.

Contract was placed with Robert and company, prominent architects and engineers, of Atlanta, Ga., as engineers. This concern is expected to open an office shortly in Rockingham; they have done quite a deal of work in the past for Roberdel, Pee Dee and Entwistle mills here.

The new mill, work on which should begin within the next two weeks, will be located just west of the Entwistle mill, which, by the way, is at the present time being enlarged from 25,000 to 45,000 spindles. A model village will be laid out, and every convenience afforded the dwellings.

Greenville, S. C.—Work on the twister room at Dunean mill will not begin inside the next 40 to 60 days, it was stated by officials of the mill, as plans for the new building have not been completed.

The new building will be 133 by 185 feet in dimension and will be of the concrete with steel sash. The cost of the building, equipped with machinery and for approximately 20 houses which will be necessary to care for the additional help, will be \$250,000. The company is now erecting or proposes to erect 60

houses but of this number only one-third were required because of the construction of the twister room.

The construction of the twister room will increase the number of employees by about 40 persons. Present plans indicate that the new addition will be in operation early in August.

Officials of the mill stated that no plans had been formulated for the early enlargement of the weave room, denying the rumor to this effect which had gained credence in certain circles during the past few weeks. A survey of the plant and of the ground about the mill was made, it was stated, but with no definite view of increasing the mill in this direction within the near future.

Dunean mill, of which R. E. Henry is president, is one of the two mills in Greenville and one of the four in the Southern states making a fine grade of cotton and silk mixture goods. It has 50,720 spindles and 1,200 looms.

Griffin, Ga.—Stockholders of the Kincaid Manufacturing Company, and the Griffin Manufacturing Company held their annual meetings last week. The old board of directors

were reelected by the Kincaid company. It consists of James M. Brawner, W. J. Kincaid, Allan Little, W. F. Ingram, D. J. Bailey, J. P. Nichols, J. S. Tyus, A. S. Murray and Haskell H. Bass. The directors elected Allan Little, president; W. F. Ingram, vice president and treasurer, and Charles H. Murray, assistant treasurer. The usual dividend was paid.

The Griffin company elected J. P. Nichols, B. R. Blakely, W. G. Nichols, J. C. Brooks, James H. Nunnally, D. J. Bailey and John H. Rogers as directors, and the directors elected J. P. Nichols, president; B. R. Blakely, vice president; W. G. Nichols, vice president and general manager, and John H. Rogers, treasurer. A dividend of 7 per cent was paid.

Clover, S. C.—Plans for the organization of a stock company to build a fourth cotton mill in Clover, with a capital stock of about \$700,000, are being perfected, it was announced.

Tentative plans call for a 10,000 spindle mill with about 250 looms. It is proposed to raise \$100,000 of the capital stock among Clover citizens, and it is regarded as certain that the local quota of the capital stock will be secured. In fact, it is stated that the bulk of it has already

been raised subject to the condition.

The proposed new mill will manufacture print cloths and would use strictly local cotton. It is estimated that the new mill would use around 4,000 bales annually. Promoters of the new industry have several sites for the proposed mill in mind, it is stated, and they have been given assurance that there will be little or no trouble about getting a site.

The interests behind the proposed new textile plant are separate and distinct from those corporations interested in the two cotton mills now running in Clover, and the third mill now under construction. In the event Clover gets its fourth mill, all of the capital will be raised in the South, according to reliable information.



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Used, good condition.

Also Robbins & Myers new Motors, from 50 H. P. to 1-10 H. P., 220 and 550 volts.

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SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

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FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

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P. D. JOHNSON Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

P. D. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

New Equipment for Textile Department.

Two new humidifying systems have recently been donated to the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina. This equipment has been donated by the Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The Parks-Cramer system has been installed in the carding and spinning room and is complete in every detail, having automatic control, and is the latest production of this company. The Ingersoll-Rand Company, of Philadelphia, contributing the air compressor, and the

Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca, New York, the water pump, which are used in connection with this system.

In the weave room the Bahnsen humidifiers have been installed. This system does not require the use of a pump but is connected directly to the water system in the building. All the humidifiers have automatic control and are of the very latest type.

Another recent addition to the equipment has been a new eight head comb made by the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Massachusetts, which has been donated by that company to the Textile Department.

This Textile Department is the

Textile School of North Carolina, and has a registration of one hundred and sixty-six students. There will be a graduating class this year of thirty-one, which is the largest class ever graduated from this Textile School.

E. S. Lammers Returns to Westinghouse Company.

E. S. Lammers has recently returned to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, where he was employed continuously from 1913 to 1919, and will be in charge of Controller Sales in the Industrial Department.

Mr. Lammers graduated from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical

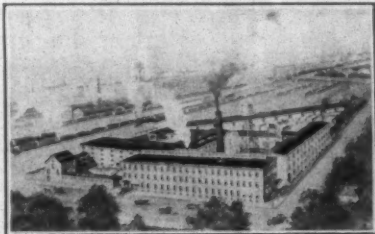
College in 1913 and entered the graduate apprenticeship course of the Westinghouse Company in July of the same year. In 1917 he was made Control Engineer in charge of the design of industrial controllers for steel mills. He remained in this position until 1919, when he accepted a position as Test Engineer for the National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio.

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FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

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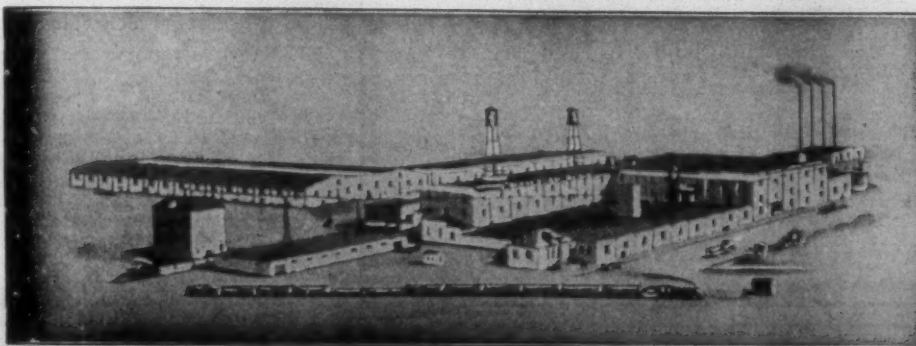
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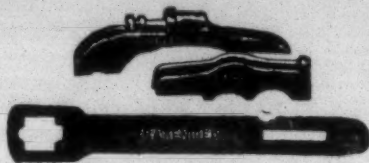
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Judgment Affirmed in Lincolnton Mill Suit.

Richmond, Va.—In an opinion presented by District Judge Webb, sitting on the appellate bench, the United States circuit court of appeals Tuesday affirmed the judgment of the Charlotte district court whereby Frank F. Pels Company, of New Durham, New Jersey, was denied damages against the Saxony Spinning Company, of Lincolnton, N. C., in a case involving alleged breach of contract on the part of the Lincolnton factory.

The New Jersey firm sued on five different contracts for the delivery of certain quantities of cotton yarns at stipulated prices per pound, damages in the sum of \$20,883.40 being asked. A jury in the lower court awarded damages in the sum of \$9,617.57, but the verdict was set aside. The first of the five contracts was executed December

13, 1915, and the last on March 3, 1916. It was charged that the contracts were renounced October 22, 1917.

In its opinion the appellate court said:

"Plaintiff's various orders discontinuing shipments of yarn and demanding change of certain numbers were contrary to the contract agreements. However, these requests seem to have been granted as far as possible by the defendant, and deliveries were continued agreeably to the plaintiff's request until September, 1917."

Reference was also made to the fact that the defendant complained from time to time of the failure on the part of the plaintiff to settle promptly.

The court, summing up, declared that the court below did substantial justice in rendering a judgment for the defendant.

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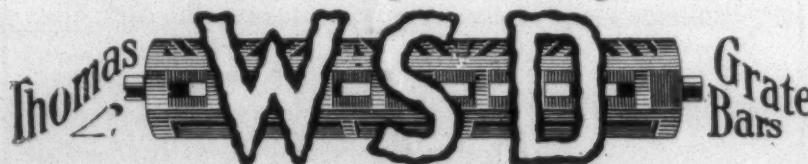
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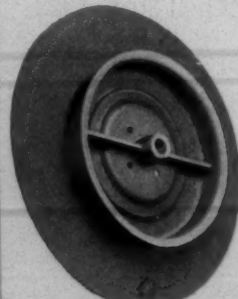
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TESTIMONY ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 17)

I do not think the impression should go out to the country that so many children between 10 and 14 are employed. In the industry which you are aiming at chiefly in this bill children are not employed between 10 and 11 years of age.

MISS ABBOTT: Of course, I did put in my testimony the number that were between 10 and 13, as well as between 10 and 15, following the census.

SENATOR COLT: I might say, having heard the testimony, and just speaking as one member of the committee, that it seems to me this child-labor movement, as a movement, exists all over the country as well as in other countries. It is a general social movement which extends to all the States. I have no question but what the enactment of the statute by Congress which was held unconstitutional would, to a certain extent, stimulate that movement. I have no question but what these hearings here are stimulating the movement.

The question about which I am troubled is this: I believe that movement will progress in the different States and tend toward a standard. But should we not leave it to the 48 States, upon the ground that we ought to leave these police regulations which concern the life and conduct of the people to the several States? Variety may be said to have its advantages. The question that troubles me is, Should we leave the movement to the several States, or are the facts that have been brought out of such a character, is there such a diversity in the standard, that we should at this time endeavor to submit a constitutional amendment to the States?

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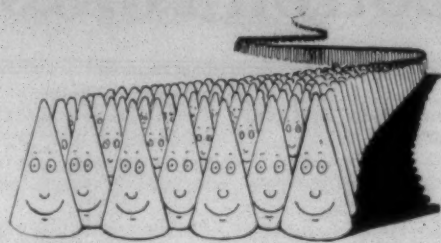
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New Orleans, La.—Sale of from 7,000 to 9,000 bales of extra staple cotton by the Yazoo Delta Company mills was reported in New Orleans operative Association. The reports have it that the holders in the Delta are still expecting more money for their staple cotton, but are showing more of a disposition to let their holdings go when the price is within reason.

In the New Orleans market proper, prices for extra staple have not advanced in proportion to the advances in the shorter grades. The premiums are somewhat smaller than they were several months ago.

The buyers are plentiful but recent declines in the general market have made them inclined to hold off in the belief that further declines are imminent.

Survey of Economic Situation of Cotton Growers.

The American Cotton Association recently sent out a questionnaire to its correspondents in 300 counties of the cotton belt, touching on the labor supply, mule power and the general financial condition of the farmers. The following is a summary of the returns:

"One hundred sixty-three counties or 54.33 per cent of 300 counties reporting show an average shortage in farm labor for 1923 of 17 per cent.

"Sixty counties reporting out of the total number show a mule shortage averaging 10 per cent.

"One hundred fifty-three counties reporting out of the total of 300 counties, or 51 per cent, state that the farmers of such counties are unable financially to assume the planting and cultivating of a full normal crop of cotton in 1923.

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The next day a scientific journal came to our desk, in which was a technical article by one of the highest authorities on optics in the world. Among the facts therein set forth was this: "Increase in visual acuity produces visual magnification." That is, anything that increases the sharpness of small objects increases their apparent size.

Here was the scientific explanation of the wool sorter's observation. The increase in visual acuity produced by Cooper Hewitt light is well known.

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Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles.

Wm. C. Dodson, B. E.
The Textile Colorist publishes the following review of this book:

This book is the earnest and successful attempt of a practical dyer to aid his fellow workers by clearly describing the methods by which he has overcome the many difficulties which have confronted him in his experience as a dyer, and it is remarkable that a reading of this book discloses that practically all of his difficulties are the same difficulties which are met with in every dyehouse, and his methods of surmounting them are extremely clever and practical.

The book does not pretend to be a treatise upon dyeing, but it is simply the recording of events in a dyehouse and the operations that have been followed successfully. The book is not extensive as far as size is concerned, because the author has avoided all attempts at literature and eloquence, and has devoted himself entirely to the practical side of the problems which have presented themselves, and hence there is no waste of words, the resulting publication being concise without sacrifice of necessary details.

The theory and practice of dyeing has been the subject of many publications but that is the first successful attempt to compile the failure into success. The road of the dyer is a rocky one, and the author has formulated many means for making his pathway much smoother and more easily traveled.

Every dyer will find this book a most able assistant in his every-day dyeing operations, and it should

therefore be a working manual with everyone interested in dyeing.

Orders for the book should be addressed to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

St. Etienne Ribbon Market Inactive.

The ribbon market of St. Etienne continues in a state of inactivity, caused in no small degree by competition from imports of Swiss origin, says Consul Hugh H. Watson, Lyon. Switzerland exported 14,730 kilos (kilos = 2.2046 pounds) of silk ribbons to France during the first ten months of 1922, compared with 5,964 kilos during the corresponding period of 1921. This has led to much speculation as to the actual conditions which permit Swiss silk ribbons to compete with the French product on terms of more than equality even in France.

World Textile News in Brief.

There has been serious competition in the Australian wool market lately, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Vice Consul W. T. Costello. French and Japanese buyers have been forcing the market all through the season and the result is top prices. England and Germany have also purchased large quantities of wool. The American demand has not been up to expectations either in volume or intensity although discriminating purchases are being made by and on behalf of the American firms. Prices generally are about 50 per cent above the level at this time last season for merinos, and on cross-breeds the advance is nearer 100 per cent.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were firm and active during the week. Further new improvement was noted in the finished goods end of the market. There was a better demand for chambrays, chevots and similar lines. Wholesalers bought more freely of colored domestics and standard brown goods. The trade in blankets, domestics and fine gingham for future delivery also showed a substantial gain.

New prices on additional gingham lines, percales and other goods that will be bought before fall. In bleached goods, trading has been considerably better for the past several weeks. The new higher prices named on some of the leading lines have stimulated buying and buyers are evidently expecting further price advances. There is a scarcity of wide sheetings and sheets for prompt delivery and many mills are far behind in their orders.

The cloth markets were very firm as the week closed, although buying was not quite so general.

Print cloths of staple wide construction were available at 10 3-4c for 38 12 inch 64x60s and 11 3-4c for 68x72s, at which prices some sales were made. There are mills that will sell late deliveries at these prices to selected customers, but will not make general offerings for late shipments. Narrow goods are being picked up whenever offered from second hands at any concession.

Sheetings hold very steady. Sales of 3-yard goods have been made at 15c for shipments to the Far East in very limited quantities. There was also some further business done on bag construction in small quantities. It is stated that bids of 12 1-4c for 4-yard goods do not bring out the quantities some traders were hoping for. Sales of 40-inch 2.85s were made at 17 1-2c.

Combed yarn cloths continue very firm in first hands. In second hands some pongees and voiles have been picked up a little under mill prices.

Many manufacturers using brown cottons and the light weight ducks have been scouring jobbing stocks for supplies. They have been unable to get spots from first hands in the quantities and qualities required.

The automobile trade continues to supply business in volume for many looms. In the tire fabric division there are still some old contracts

being worked out, whereby large manufacturers are taking in goods on a cost plus basis. But in the open market many substantial contracts have been placed that will run well toward the middle of the year.

The wide goods wanted for the auto trade through the rubberizing companies are so closely sold up that when a stray buyer comes in he finds difficulty in getting looms suitable for his wants. There is considerable employment afforded those who make yarn for special cloths for a variety of auto uses, but the great volume of combed yarn business of two years or more ago is still lacking. Carded stock suffices with many users who thought combed stock indispensable some time ago.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths—	
28-in., 64x64s	8 1/4
Gray goods—	
38 1-2 inch, 64x64s	11 1/2
39-inch, 68x72s	12
39-inch, 80x80s	14 1/4
Brown sheetings—	
3-yard	15 1/2
4-yard	13 1/4
So. Std	16 1/2
Tickings, 8 ounce	30
Denims, 2.20	23@24
Staple gingham	19
Dress gingham	24 1/2@24
Standard prints	11

Upward Movement in Bradford Market Prices.

A further upward movement seems to be developing in the price of wool tops in the Bradford market, and some advances are noted in yarn prices. The redistributing of demand into lower sorts continues. The trade taking more and more interest in 32's, 36's, and 40's since the first of the year. This latter grade for over a year and a half has been valued at about a pre-war price of 12 1-2d to 14 1-2d, but has now risen to 16d and there is not likely to be any recession in the near future, says Trade Commissioner Hugh D. Butler, London, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Indian Jute Crop 5,000 Bales.

Although the final forecast of the jute crop published by the Department of Agriculture in September was 4,236,828 bales, opinion prevails in the Calcutta market at the end of 1922 that the actual yield will be nearer 5,000 bales, which, however, is inadequate to meet the world's annual consumption now on a basis of about 8,000,000 bales. Trade Commissioner C. B. Spofford, Calcutta reports to the Department of Commerce.

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Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Milan, Italy.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued fairly active last week, with prices holding firm and a very substantial amount of business was put through. Mills generally are sold ahead that they are not interested in taking on new business unless they can get full prices. All kinds of stock for immediate delivery are getting very scarce and the scales from stock are being less important each week. Some mills are quoting very high prices on certain counts, showing prices about 2 cents over the market as quoted here, but these plants have enough business on hand to keep going for some time without additional business.

Combed yarn business continues irregular and the mills are not yet in as strong position as those on carded yarns. Prices showed considerable variation and it is difficult to quite accurate figures that really show the market.

The average knitting yarn quotation is difficult to gauge. Mills are firm in their ideas. In the open market prices are being quoted that are from 1-2c to 3c below spinners' prices. At the lower terms there is a rather ready disposition on the part of buyers to trade. Selling factors are not ready to negotiate on such softer items. They refer to wait until knitters are impelled to operate.

Southern frame cone prices noted in 10s were 44 1-2c; 20s, 46c; 30s, 51c, and 52c; 40s, 62c. The softer prices are not uniform throughout the trade. A number of orders were booked during the week. They were of smaller size than those noted last week. Wanted counts are not very well distributed in sellers' hands. Maximum quantities of these are not fully owned in spot stocks, although large quantities are coming through the mills.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			Southern Single Chain Warps.		
10s	44	a45	6s to 10s	44	a45
12s to 14s	46	a48	12s	47	a
2-ply 16s	49	a50	14s	47	a47 1/2
2-ply 20s	53	a	16s	48 1/2	a49 1/2
2-ply 24s	57 1/2	a58	18s	50 1/2	a51
2-ply 26s	58	a59	20s	53	a53 1/2
2-ply 30s	63	a64	24s	56	a56 1/2
2-ply 40s	71	a72	30s	59	a
2-ply 50s	82	a84	40s	68	a69
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			Southern Single Skeins.		
5s to 8s	43	a44	6s to 8s	43 1/2	a44
10s to 12s	45	a46 1/2	10s	44 1/2	a
14s	47	a	12s	45 1/2	a
16s	48	a49	14s	46	a
20s	51	a52	16s	47	a
24s	57	a58	18s	47 1/2	a
30s	60	a62	20s	48	a
36s	67	a68	22s	48 1/2	a
40s	70	a	24s	48 1/2	a49
			26s	52	a
			30s	54	a55
			30s dbl. crd.	55	a57
			30s tying in	53	a
			40s	65	a
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Skeins.			Southern Frame Cones.		
20s, 2-ply	55	a	8s	44	a
22s, 2-ply	56	a	10s	45 1/2	a
24s, 2-ply	58	a	12s	46	a
30s, 2-ply	65	a	14s	46 1/2	a
36s, 2-ply	71	a	16s	47	a
40s, 2-ply	74	a	18s	47 1/2	a
45s, 2-ply	80	a	20s	48	a
50s, 2-ply	87	a	22s	48 1/2	a
Eastern Carded Cones.			24s	48 1/2	a49
10s	44 1/2	a	26s	52	a
12s	45 1/2	a	30s	54	a55
14s	46	a	30s dbl. crd.	55	a57
16s	47	a	30s tying in	53	a
20s	49	a	40s	65	a
22s	50	a			
24s	50	a			
26s	54	a			
28s	55	a			
30s	57	a			

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Special Notice.

Wanted Superintendent for mill making medium and fine gauged misses hose, also ladies hose in medium and fine gauge staple and sports. Man with knowledge of all the processes of manufacture, of proper dyeing and packing and a good manager of help for a mill located in one of the best towns in the State with general surroundings pleasant. Reply to H. G. C. care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Special Notice.

Blanket Mill Wanted: Practical man with some capital would like to connect with some plant making or adapted to change over to cotton warp and mixed blankets. Address No. 2, Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, North Carolina.

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Wanted: To do your overhauling on spinning and twisting. Two first-class men by day or on contract. Address Overhauler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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A good loom-fixer who can fix 36" E and 40" P. Model Draper Looms running medium weight Duck and Osnaburgs.

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Two thousand spindle yarn mill located in Piedmont section and running full time on profitable basis. Owner must devote time to other interest. Address Business, care Textile Bulletin.

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An old established firm manufacturing a full line of Sizings, Softeners, Soap dyeing and Finishing materials have a good opening in the South for a man who can produce.

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We have on hand one 24" square center feed, open delivery, 36 chamber Filter Press made by T. Shriver & Company, Harrison, N. J.; also all the necessary mixing kettles, storage tanks, triplex pump, filter cloths and motor for operating press.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver of long experience who understands construction on wide variety of both white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 3757.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish larger job. Have had 20 years experience in machine and mill shops, familiar with both steam and electric drive. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3758.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Am practical carder, comb and spinner. Thoroughly understand combed hosiery and warp yarns. Finished on tubes or skeins. Capable of handling superintendents job. Best of references showing character, ability and experience. Address No. 3759.

WANT position as weaver or second hand in large room. Prefer white work. Am practical man and have long experience in good mills. Good manager of help, good habits. Excellent references. No. 3760.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Good man of long experience. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3761.

WANT position as carder in large room. I can furnish references from a number of the best mill men in the South, showing an excellent record in every respect. Address No. 3762.

WANT position as supt. or weaver. Have had 12 years experience as overseer weaving, 4 years as superintendent. Prefer mill in Charlotte territory. Excellent references. Address No. 3765.

WANT position in mill office. Experienced bookkeeper, office manager and all around mill office man. Best of references. Address No. 3766.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, North Carolina preferred. Have had 10 years experience as overseer on present job. Fully capable of handling large mill. Best of references from leading mill officials. Address No. 3767.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, overseer spinning or master mechanic. Long experience in all departments of mill and am practical and efficient man. Best of references. Address No. 3768.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in boiler and machine rooms, expert on both steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address 3769.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills, on wide variety of fabrics. Hard worker, good manager of help and can give fine references. Address No. 3773.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Have had 25 years as such. 16 years in one mill as overseer. Can give excellent references from present employers. Address No. 3771.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician or would take assistant's place where there is good opportunity for advancement. Can furnish excellent references from superintendent and chief engineer where now employed. Address No. 3773.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Long experience, also graduate of I. C. S. course. Best of references. Address No. 3774.

WANT position as carder. Now holding carder's place in 30,000 spindle mill. Am 42 years old, strictly sober, good manager of help and can get good production. Experienced on all numbers from 4s to 30s also on waste yarns. Excellent references. Address No. 3776.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or would take carding and spinning. Now with mill on chambrays. My experience covers long term of years, both as second hand and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3777.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or overseer spooling, winding, warping. Can furnish excellent references to show ability, experience and character. Address No. 3778.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 12 years as overseer spinning, spooling, warping and twisting. Now employed as carder, and am giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Graduate I. C. S. course. Excellent references. Address No. 3779.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving, white or colored ovrk, plain and fancy weaves. Excellent weaver, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as superintendent. First class man, 36 years in mill, held last job as superintendent in large mill for 5 years. Have been overseer for 15 years, superintendent for 5. Experienced carder, spinner and weaver. Can handle any kind of mill on white goods. Address No. 3785.

WANT position as supt. on colored, or plain or fancy goods, or assistant supt. in large mill. Would consider place as overseer weaving at room with more than 1,000 looms. 20 years in weaving, excellent references. Address No. 3787.

WANT position as overseer spinning. On present job for 4 years. Long experience. Age 38, married, have family of mill help. Fine references. Address No. 3788.

WANT position as shipping clerk or general office man in good mill. Experienced shipping clerk, pay roll and general office man. Have spent 10 years in mill. Age 26, settled and sober. Excellent references. Address No. 3789.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent record over long term of years, first class references. Address No. 3790.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Experienced on many lines of goods, practical man, good worker and of good habits. References. Address No. 3791.

WANT position as overseer carding, or spinning, or both. Best of references show character and ability. Address No. 3792.

WANT position as overseer weaving, age 42, 12 years as overseer, experienced on plain twills and ducks. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3793.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now giving satisfaction, but wish to change. Excellent references to show experience and ability. Address No. 3794.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill. Long experience and am first class man. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3795.

WANT position as overseer carding of spinning. Have had 8 years as overseer age 35, married and can give good references. Address No. 3795.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Can furnish references to show an excellent past record. Address No. 3796.

WANT position as supt. Now employed in large weave mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reason. Best of references. Address No. 3797.

WANT position as supt. of small yarn mill, or carder on large mill. Have been supt. for 9 years and always gave satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3798.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Am practical man whose experience has been long and varied and can get quality and quantity production. Fine references. Address No. 3799.

WANT position as superintendent, weave mill on colored goods preferred. Have long record of successful service. Can take stock in good mill. Highest class references. Address No. 3800.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man with long experience in number of good mills. Can furnish excellent references showing character and ability. Address No. 3801.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Many years experience in both departments and am thoroughly trained and practical man. Best of references. Address No. 3802.

WANT position as overseer carding or would take second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Satisfactory references as to past record. Address No. 3803.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take assistant's place. Want mill on colored work, experienced on all kinds of colored goods, age 39, married and can give good references. Address No. 3804.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want

larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

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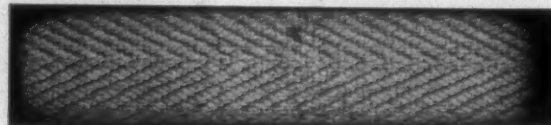
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National Lead Co., New York.
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
N. C. Reed Co., High Point, N. C.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.

—O—
—P—
Page Fence and Wire Products Association, 215 N. Michigan St., Chicago.
B. H. Parker & Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co., 52 Leonard St., New York.

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Walter L. Parker Co., Lowell, Mass.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.

—R—
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Ridley Watts and Co., 44 Leonard St., New York.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Rose, Geo. M., Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.

—S—
Sanders, Orr & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
S. K. F. Industries, Inc., New York.
Scott, Charnley and Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Seaboard Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Serrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Shamow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.
Steel Heddie Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
R. F. Sweeny, Greenville, S. C.
Swan & Finch Co., 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

—T—
Tanner & Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Threefoot Bros. & Co., Meridian, Miss.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.
Tripod Paint Co., 68 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

—U—
United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Oil Co., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.

—V—
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.

—W—
Wilson, Wm. and York, Charlotte, N. C.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
Wolfe, H. H., & Co., Monroe, N. C.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Woolford, G., Wood Tank Mfg. Co., 710 Lincoln Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
Wilkins & Gibson, Greenville, S. C.
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